ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,024—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	3045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
†	SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weigheil	18th "
B.	HYDASPES	2903	450	R. Gordon	25th "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	3045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
†	SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	SHANNON	4139	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.L.	PENINSULAR	3045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	6898	2600	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

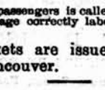
9th Aug. 23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August.
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
M A H Q. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
* SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th "
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. * Has Electric Light throughout.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 31, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 9th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 6th August, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingá, Bahreen, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,165 tons, on the 6th August, on arrival of the In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 5th August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1893. Agents.

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Per dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle As. 8.

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Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.
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ought, therefore, to be treated well.
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are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

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Rs. 34 0	Rs. 38 0

OLD DRY	
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PALE DINNER	
Rs. 25 0	Rs. 28 0

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Do. Scrap.
Backgrounds.
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" Porcelain.
" Ebonite.
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	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
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Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano	Rs. 875	12 Months' purchase-value of Piano	Rs. 672
By Cash in advance	„ 275	or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months	„ 40
Balance	„ 600		
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase	„ 72		
Total	„ 672	Total	„ 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.
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Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	„ 3	8 extra.

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The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

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Which is Guaranteed
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It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

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Do. do.	,,	3	,,	100	4	8
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Do. do.	,,	5	,,	100	3	8

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Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

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Age last Birthday.	For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death. With Profits. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums Limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
25	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
26	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
27	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
28	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
29	3 5 9	3 13 6	4 3 10	4 15 6
30	3 11 10	4 2 8	4 8 8	5 4 9
31	4 4 10		5 0 1	5 12 7

Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.

So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.

The Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are borne by the Company.

Natives of India are Insured at the same Rates as Europeans.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by GEO. LUCAS KEMP, or ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD.

Manager, CALCUTTA. *Chief Agents*, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition, Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

48, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonised Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonised Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

LOST.—A Bundle of Certificates and Papers belonging to Pundya Hirjee Madhavji, Conjuror of Jamnagar, in a Victoria. Anyone handing the same at Canji Chatni's Bungalow, Love Lane, Byculla, will be rewarded Rs. 5.

WATERPROOFS.—Special Line for MONSOON, Black or Drab, all Sizes, Rs. 6-12. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-10; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co. Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEM-DE-JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-6, 2-4 and 2-2 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent, at Trichinopoly, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—NEW BROUGHAM and DOG CART, also other Carriages at moderate prices. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, David Sassoon I. and R. Institution.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mrs. FRAMJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TONGA, with HARNESS, for SALE, Rs. 165 or offer. Apply ADMINISTRATOR, Sachin State.

NOTICE.—Our Customers will please note that WE DO NOT KEEP A STALL in CRAWFORD MARKET. Our Only place of BUSINESS is in APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.—JAMES PEARSE and Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

FIRST CLASS Rooms to let, top floor, Elphinstone Circle, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has lived on the Continent for many years, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent References. Terms Moderate. Apply to "P. L. M.," care of this Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

LADIES' AND GENT'S, RUBBER GOLOSHES for the Monsoon.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Golikara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. H. H. Price, Rs. 1-6, postage Annas 4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Property at Sion, advertised for sale this day, is postponed until further notice.

SALE OF 13 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE SILK DAMASK.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Permeshridas, of Cawnpore—

H P V—1447-50—4	cases	each	12	pieces	gold	brocade silk damask.
1474-76—3	,,	,,	12	,,	,,	,,
1480-82—3	,,	,,	12	,,	,,	,,
1492-95—3	,,	,,	12	,,	,,	,,

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Edward Norana and D. J. Vas, the stock-in trade and fixtures of Edwards and Co., tea merchants, consisting of tea in packets and bulk, cigars, cupboards, show cases, sideboards, screens, chairs, table, sign boards, empty tins, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods and the following:—

7 cases orange check sarees.
15 copying presses of different sizes.
A lot of ladies and children's dresses, consisting of merino, silk, and cotton dresses, ladie's jackets and ulsters, children's frocks, and walking sticks.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases 100 gross pins.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 Gentleman Roadster bycicle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hope Hall, Mazagon, next to Hancock Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak-wood household furniture by Roberts, Jamsetji Nowrojl and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich-toned mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, very little used, and English-built dog cart, lamps and all stable accessories complete, with a grey Arab horse, 14-2, age rising five, and harness complete, perfectly sound, a superior strongly-built light victoria with lamp, etc, complete, a grey gulf Arab, 15-1½, rising six, quiet to ride or drive, perfect manners, splendid action and set; now harness, first-rate windproof lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil paintings, large size pigeon house, a number of fowls and pigeons, hanging fern baskets, etc, the property of G. B. HARMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Bombay, August 4, 1893. CRAWFORD & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, ENGLISH SILVER WATCH, PEARLS, DIAMONDS, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m, at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on account of the concerned, consisting of diamonds, English silver watch, diamond, pearl and ruby rings, bracelets, necklets, chains, alberts, sets of studs, links, earring, gold scarf rings, charms, pencils, watch keys, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY SIXTH LANE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Manchabai, widow, and executrix of the last will and testament of Balgowandass Hurgowandass, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Tookaram Withojee, the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August 1893, at 4 p.m., on the premises, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to her under an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1879, and made between the said Tookaram Withojee of the one part and the said Manchabai of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Khetwady Sixth Lane, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards are thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2123, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 74, and bounded on the east by the Khetwady Sixth Lane, on the west and north by the Court of Bawa Boodagur, and on the south by a passage and house of Vishnoo Dajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, mortgagee's solicitors, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS of a House situated at the junction of the Second Ghoiwada and Bhuleshwar Roads, in the vicinity of the present Bhuleshwar market.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1893, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 4, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Roberts, Jamsetji Nowrojl and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels, carpets, China and Japanese vases, fancy table ornaments, marble clock, &c., the property of A. D. SIMAYOR, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 second-hand palnquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong Mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
1 strong chesnut Arab, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab galloway, quiet in saddle.
1 second-hand four-seated open carriage in good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Buildings, Fort, above the *Bombay Gazette* Office (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teakwood household furniture, consisting of a grand concert pianoforte by Ronisch, tables, chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, first-rate marble clock, striking hours and half-hours, a strong-built victoria, in very good order, &c., the property of Mrs R. CONRY.

The above is on view.

N.B.—The carriage will be sold at 2-30 p. m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 4, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

MR. VICTOR STANISLAUS STENZEL is requested to COMMUNICATE with the I. and R. AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE, Calcutta.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay, our LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS, and all orders for less than 1 doz. Bottles or 2 doz. Half Bottles of any particular Brand will be executed by Messrs. Beynon & Co., at our advertised quotations, they having been fully Stocked with our well-known Wines, etc.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Wine Shippers, Bombay.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894

II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc, etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.

III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.

IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.

V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER, Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.

Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee, BAI DINBAI, Widow and Executrix of the late CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE SETTNA, and with the consent of N. C. M'cleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the Mortgagors, THUCKER KHATAO NATHA and THUCKER CANJA NATHA, the properties specified in the undermentioned Particulars of Sale mortgaged to the said Bai Dinbai in virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage made the 6th day of February, 1892, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land (whereof Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, and Bai Dinbai, Widow and Executrix of the late Seth Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, are the Fazendars, entitled to an annual rent of Two Rupees three-quarters and fifteen reas), with the building thereon, situate in Bombay, to the South-West of the Colaba Company's New Road, commonly called Pasta Lane, assessed by the Municipality under No. 10, admeasuring about one hundred feet in length and thirty feet in breadth, and now or lately bounded on the South-East by the Warehouse No. 9 of Rewagur Coovergur, on the South-West by the ground of the Colaba Company, on the North-East by the said Colaba Company's New Road, and on the North-West by the Warehouse No. 11, of Zeena Bhoga, at present in the occupation of Mooljee Jaitha and Company.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon, situate at Wadeshwar, in Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by a public passage, on the West and South by the property of Trioumdas Valdya, and on the North by the property of Damodher Madhowjee, and admeasuring about thirty-nine feet in breadth and sixty-four feet in length.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land with the Bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Tardeo or Breach Candy Road, in Bombay, admeasuring about (3,350) three thousand three hundred and fifty square yards, and bounded on the North by the property of Navazbai Minbuteewalla, on the East by another property of the said Navazbai, on the South partly by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey, and partly by the property of the Alliance Cotton Mill Silk Manufacturing Company, and on the West by the said Breach Candy Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, Collector's Nos. 9, 10 and 62 and Foras Land Survey Old Nos. 458, 459 and 460, and New No. 3390, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 677, lately in the occupation of Mr. Cursetji Nusserwanji Seervai, and now vacant.

LOT No. 4.

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land with the dwelling-house thereon, situate in Bombay on the East side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3185, and by the Municipality under No. 32 B, and admeasuring about (227 3-9) two hundred and twenty-seven square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the North by ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the South by the premises in the occupation of Dewjee Ossa, on the East partly by the premises in the occupation of Hiramal and partly by the premises in the occupation of Gopal Meghjee, and on the West by the said Cross Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, with the dwelling house thereon, situate in Bombay, on the east side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and admeasuring about 68 8-9 square yards, and bounded on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the south by the land lastly hereinbefore described, on the east by land in the occupation of Gopal Megjee, and on the west by the Cross Road aforesaid.

The sales will be held on the respective premises on the undermentioned dates, at 1-30 p.m., each day:—

Lot No. 1—MONDAY, the 7th August, 1893.
Lot No. 2—TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1893.
Lot No. 3—FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1893.
Lot No. 4—MONDAY, the 14th August, 1893.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1893.

NANU & HORMUSJEE, Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum,
8 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. A. CHURCHWARD, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 31, 1893.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq. (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK. LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY. BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3¼ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ,, 9 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hoagkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DU

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140xd
Bank of Hindustan	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,055
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	990
Commercial & L. Mer....	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	100
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	23
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2.0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,800	00	all	Rs. 25	468
Anglo-Indian ...	1,245		100	5	62
Ballarp S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9(per ct.	30)
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	800	800	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	990
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49)
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Connaught Mills	800	600	800	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Coria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Coral Mills Co., Ld.....	5,808	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	450
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit.	1,360	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40	86)
Howard and Bullough ...	1,800	500	500	Rs. 5(	25 600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffir Ali	800	800	800	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jeevraj Baloo... ublice Mills Co., Ld.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Khan Manfg. Co...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khatao Maokunjee	400	250	250	Nil	725
Leopold	1,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah					
Mills (Ghalburga)	2,400	600	600	15 pr. ct.	1,445
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,460
Marsetjee	10,000	0	350	6	120
Merzarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & W Co.....	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.	105
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	375
Presidency Mills Co.Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	875
Sassoon	2,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,460
Shahpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,225
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Shivaji Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	203
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	300
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishnunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	960	500	900	15	590
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	...	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20)
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Curracheé)				18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	200	1,100	1,100		1000
Bellary	750	2,400	2,200	90	330
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	220
Bombay Cotton Brush Company	550	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ld.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	105
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	125 220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,300
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	...	130	110
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,200
French	300	500	all	100	440
Harvey and Sabapathy...	450	500	500	50	675
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	50	115
Khanpatta	240	450	450	32½	360
Mahandpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.....	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	112½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	402½
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	210
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	570
New Indian....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 15	117½
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs25dv	400
Sabapathy (Ballary).....	500	500	75	20	48)
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	503
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	00	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Scrab Woollen Mills.....	1,200	250	250	135 75	175 227½
Surat City ress Co., Ld...	375	200	all	...	
Volkart	...	1,00	1800	Rs. 100	950

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 74	270 193
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	87xd
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance.....	In	Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,425
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1)
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	(	500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Geyer&Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Kavasji & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	330
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	200	20	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,800	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Orlebar Land Loan..	5,000	20	20	5 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Flour Mills	200	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,33)
Rolling Mills	1,200	100	100	...	17
Scundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Anselm, Ld...	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Pf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,200	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co..	8,000	25	25		18½ Exd

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates per cent 106½
Three-and-a-half per cent. ..... nous
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans ..... 118½ to 120
Municipal Fourth Loan 5 per cents. 1897 ..... nous.
City of Paris Loan ..... nous.
Port Trust Bonds 105
New Loans 104

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
"Building Fund" Social, Bowen M. E. Church, 8 p.m.
Ordnance Mess Dance, 9 p.m.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Purulia sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m., weather permitting.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ehrenfels and Purulia left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Knight Commander entered the dock yesterday.

THE ORDNANCE MESS DANCE.—The usual monthly dance of the Ordnance Department comes off in their Mess Rooms, in Elphinstone Circle, to-night.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s.s. Canton, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a.m., to-morrow, the 5th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lama, Mombassa, Zanzibar, and the east ports of Africa up to Natal, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p. m., to-morrow, the 5th inst.

HIGH COURT.—In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Justice Bayley has been sitting with the Chief Justice on the Appellate Side of the High Court. Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Starling preside in the two courts on the Original Side.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—A football game will be played to-day between Mr. Troup's side (colors) and Mr. Reid's side (whites) :—Colors—Messrs. Cave, J. Wallas, T. Reed, Vines, Smallwood, Hickman, Gibson, Whiddett, Peile, Troup, Greaves, Hammond, Buchanan, White, Roberts, Simmonds, Illsley, and Aldridge ; *vs.* whites—Messrs. F. Waller, Boileau, M. Reid, John, Kelly, Babington, Grimston, Carter, Tulloch, Willock, Dowley, Ewbank, Clark, Lund, Good, Kirkbride, Green, and Peters.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 p.m, (weather permitting) :—

Slow March.....Grand Festival.....Thomas Batley.
Overture .....Tancredi.....Rossini.
Mazurka .....Nana.....A. Coraggio.
Valse .....Gruss An Honover .....Labitzky.
Fantasia .....Hibernian Bouquet for Irish Melodies).....J. A. Kappey.
Galop.....Lebenswecker .....A. Coraggio.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lanc. Regiment, will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting).

Grand March.....San Salvatore .....Baker
Fantasia .....Hibernian Bouquet.Kappey
Valse.....Deutsche Lieder.....Ziehrer
Gavotte.....Kuinee .....Perdao
Reminiscences of Sullivan .....Arr. Winterbottom
Galop.....Flick and Flock.....Hertel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A WELL-KNOWN JEWELLER.

KUNKOOBAI WIDOW VS. PANALAL POONAMCHAND.

THE plaintiff, the widow of Moonilal Poonamchand, half-brother of the defendant, a well-known jeweller of Bombay and Calcutta, prayed for a declaration that she is absolutely entitled to the whole of the moveable property, of which her husband died possessed ; that an account may be taken of the shares, cash, jewels, &c., left by him and come into the possession or control of the defendant ; that he be ordered to pay to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,000 as compensation for withholding the property ; that, if necessary, the estate may be administered by the court, &c. Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed, by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

It appeared that the plaintiff's husband died at Bombay on the 19th March 1880, intestate, and without issue, leaving behind him as his next of kin the plaintiff, his brother, Maneckchand, and the defendant, his half-brother. Moonilal was during his lifetime joint with his brother, but at the time carried on his own separate business in jewellery, opium, cotton, and other merchandise, and acquired very large sums of money. He also dealt in shares with the monies so acquired by him ; and at the time of his death was possessed of property of the estimated value of about Rs. 1,50,000. Shortly after Moonilal's death, defendant took possession of the whole of the property, and the books, papers, and documents, the plaintiff being since then deprived of the same and the income and profits thereof. She submitted that, as his widow, a childless Hindu, she is absolutely entitled to the whole of the self-acquired moveable property. The plaintiff repeatedly requested that the property might be accounted for and given over to her, but such requests were neglected. In one of his letters, the defendant admitted the possession of Moonilals property, but set up a claim to be entitled to return it as security for monies due to him by Moonilal. The plaintiff then filed against defendant and his brother Maneckchand suit No. 397 of 1891, in which she sought to recover her "stridhan," to obtain a suitable maintenance out of the family estate, and to recover the self-acquired moveable estate of her husband. The defendant admitted having in his possession certain property of Moonilal, but claimed to retain it as security for a certain debt due to him from Moonilal. The suit was heard before Mr. Justice Birdwood on the 6th July 1893, when an intimation was for the first time raised by the defendant that the plaintiff's claim to recover the self-acquired estate of her husband, being a claim as heiress, could not, having regard to the provisions of section 44 of the Civil Procedure Code, be joined in one suit with the other aforesaid claims, which objection was upheld by the learned judge. The plaintiff was then allowed to withdraw her claims in the suit, with liberty to bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action and to proceed with her other claims. The plaintiff submitted that the period during which she was prosecuting her claim up to the time when the court pronounced its above mentioned decision should be excluded in computing the period of limitation as regards this suit. It was not true that her husband pledged with the defendant any of his property as security for any debt. She believed that the defendant had tampered with some of the jewellery of her late husband, which he possessed himself of by substituting stones of low value for the stones of high value, which were previously there. The plaintiff submitted that the defendant should be restrained from dealing with the property, and that a fit and proper person should be appointed receiver.

The defendant said that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief prayed for, as her claim was time-barred. It was true that Moonilal carried on business in jewellery, opium, cotton, etc., but the business was carried on by him by means of monies belonging to the firm of Pooranchand Panalal. Inasmuch as the firm had been held by the Court to be joint family property, the property acquired by Moonilal by his aforesaid business was also joint family property, and not his self-acquired property. With the exception of the few shares standing in the name of Moonilal, all the property acquired by him by means of the business remained in the custody of the defendant, as well during his lifetime as after his death. The jewels and other property acquired by Moonilal were pledged by him with the firm of Pooranchand Panalal as security for the balance due by him on account of the monies drawn by him ; and the defendant submitted that, if the said property was held to be joint family property, he was entitled to retain the same as security for such balance, which now amounted to about Rs. 2,77,000. Defendant submitted that he was also entitled to set off the said balance against the claim of the plaintiff in this suit. The defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The court was occupied in hearing evidence in the case during the day.

A CORRESPONDENT in Siberia travelled by road a thousand miles from Irkoutsk to Tomsk, and found the roads "fairly good." There can be few large towns in the world where provisions are so cheap as at Tomsk. In that city and the surrounding villages, writes the correspondent, new milk sells at about a halfpenny a quart, eggs at threepence a dozen, and butter at about fivepence a pound. A four-pound loaf of good white bread costs threepence ; of black bread, which the Siberians prefer, the cost of the same quantity would be about a penny. Of vegetable produce, cucumbers sell at twopence a hundred, and potatoes at fourteen pounds for a penny. Beef and mutton of good quality are a penny per pound, inferior qualities less. A good-sized fowl costs three-halfpence, a duck about twopence-halfpenny, and a goose sixpence. You may purchase a nice calf alive for eighteenpence, a cow in her prime for about a sovereign, and for three sovereigns a horse equal to the best of those which form the Imperial post-teams of Siberia.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—THURSDAY.

(Before Khan Bahadoor MAHOMED HOOSSAIN HAKIM, Fifth Judge.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

BHICCA CULLIAN & CO., VS. ELLIS MINNETT & CO.

The plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 434-4, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs, owing to the defendants' failure to deliver 100 casks of sulphate of soda, which the defendants agreed to deliver on the 22nd of November 1892 at Rs. 4 per cwt. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk Walker and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur Barrister, represented the defendants.

The Fifth Judge in delivering judgment, said :—The plaintiffs in this suit seek to recover Rs. 400 from the defendant company as damages sustained by the plaintiffs owing to the failure of the defendant company to deliver 100 casks of sulphate of soda on the 22nd November 1892. Now the questions for the Court to decide are these :—What is the nature of the document, Exhibit A,) on which plaintiffs rely if not base their claim ? Did the defendant company offer to sell sulphate of soda as distinguished from soda ? Was there a contract between the parties for the sale of sulphate of soda ? Was the agreement, as per document (Exhibit A,) subject to any condition ? Were the goods mentioned in Exhibit A. deliverable on 22nd November 1892 ? Did defendant Ellis take the sample shown to him and seen by plaintiff Bhika on 21st November 1892 to be soda or sulphate of soda ? Has the defendant company committed any breach ? What sum, if any, are plaintiffs entitled to by way of damages ? The wording of the summons is : "Damages sustained by the plaintiffs owing to your failure to deliver 100 casks of sulphate of soda which you agree to deliver on the 22nd November 1892 at Rs. 4 per cwt." The document, (Exhibit A.) on which plaintiffs rely if not base their claim reads thus : "November 21, 1892. To Ellis Minnett and Co., I agree to buy 100 casks of soda as per sample seen for the sum of Rs. 3 per cwt, in good condition (signed) Bhica Cullianji and Co." If plaintiffs case depended upon this document, (Exhibit A,) where is the promise on the part of the defendant company to sell 100 casks of sulphate of soda ? Exhibit A may be called a unilateral contract, but surely it cannot be said that on the strength of this document, plainsiffs are entitled to ask the defendant company to sell sulphate of soda. Exhibit A mentions soda simply ; while the summons recites sulphate of soda. Now did plaintiff Bhika know the difference between soda and sulphate of Soda ? He says he could not make out the difference between soda and sulphate of soda. But later on he informs the Court that there are various kinds of soda, such as carbonate of soda, bicarbonate of soda, citrate of soda and several other sodas. Any way plaintiff Bhika knows the difference between soda and sulphate of soda. He says he took the sample shown to him to be sulphate of soda, very likely he did ; but did defendant Ellis, with whom plaintiff Bhika says he contracted, know that the sample shown to him on 21st November 1892 was sulphate of soda ? The sample was in lumps, while sulphate of soda comes in fine powder. Mr. Ellis says he took the sample for be washing soda. On the 25th November, 1892, he wrote a letter to Messrs. Ormerod, Taylor and Son, manufacturing chemists at Walsden near Todmorden, saying the goods in question were in lumps, and that they were washing soda. Messrs. Ormerod, Taylor and Son reply on 15th December, 1892, to say that the goods are sulphate of soda and the reason why they are in lumps is because of extreme heat. I take it, therefore, that Mr. Ellis, of the defendant company, took the sample shown to him to be washing Soda. Unless I consider the case from this point of view, I cannot understand, why the defendant company offered to sell the sample at Rs. 3 per cwt., when plaintiff Bhika himself says the bazaar rate of sulphate of soda on the 21st November, 1892, was Rs. 7 per cwt. If plaintiff Bhika is to be believed, defendant Ellis threw away Rs.4 per cwt. Now the goods commanded Rs. 7 per cwt on the 21st November 1892, and if Mr. Ellis took the goods to be sulphate of Soda, why did he sell the same to plaintiffs at Rs. 3 per cwt ? The only solution to this question is that Mr. Ellis took the sample shown to him to be soda, and that Exhibit A, Mr. Smetham's letter signed by plaintiffs, was subject to a declaration from Messrs. Ormerod, Taylor and Son, as to the quality and nature of the goods. If is objected by the plaintiffs' learned solicitor that no oral evidence can be imported into exhibit A. That being so, no oral evidence as to the date of delivery also of the goods can be read into exhibit A. Mr. Smetham for the defence, and Mr. Davur for the plaintiffs, quotes section 21 of the contract act ; but that section contemplates a mistake in law. There is no mistake in law here and the section has no application. There is no doubt that defendant Ellis took the sample to be soda. Plaintiff Bhika says the sample shown was sulphate of Soda. It may be that the plaintiff Bhika took the sample to be sulphate of Soda, irrespective of the question as to what it actually was ; but there is no evidence that defendant Ellis took the sample shown to be sulphate of soda. Exhibit A mentions only soda, and bears out the defendant. Mr. Ellis then did not agree to sell sulphate of soda at Rs. 3 per cwt. The fact of the defendant company having written to the manufacturing chemists at Walsden points to the conclusion that they, the defendant company, or rather Mr. Ellis, thought the goods were not sulphate of soda. The evidence given on the side of the plaintiffs consists of the evidence of plaintiff 1 Bhika, and Pranjiwan, a well known broker, son of one Merwanjee and of a native druggist Nathoo Mooljee. Plaintiff Bhika was an unwilling witness he pretended not to know the diffence between soda and sulphate of soda, but the cross examination to which he was subjected was too much for him, and he had to admit there were various kinds of soda. He then says he does not know why Mr. Ellis should sell sulphate of soda as cheap as Rs. 3 per cwt. I decline to believe this man. Now take plaintiff 2 Pranjiwan. He says that sulphate of soda sells at the same rate as ordinary soda, which is untrue ; that bicarbonate of soda is quite different to ordinary soda and yet in the same breath he says, ordinary soda is cheaper than sulphate of soda. Again he deposes that defendant Ellis could not get a buyer for such a large quantity as 100 casks of sulphate of soda at Rs. 7 per cwt and that is why the defendant company sold the goods at Rs. 3 per cwt. Later on he in forms the court that on 21st November 1892 the date on which plaintiff Bhika executed the document (Exhibit A) the goods were scarce in Bombay and yet there were no buyers. Here I think the witness surpasses himself and the absurdity of his remarks reaches its climax. It is needless to say that such evidence repels belief. Now, with respect to the evidence of plaintiffs' clerk Ramchander. This man says he directed his master's attention to the fact that the word "sulphate" was not in Exhibit A., while Mr. Jeejeebhoy who was also present at the time when plaintiff Bhika signed (Exhibit A) says that nobody said the word in (Exhibit A) was simply soda, and that the word "sulphate" should be added. These witnesses contradict each other on the most material part of the evidence and the court is unable to give credence to either of them, but is left to draw its own conclusions. As far as these witnesses are concerned the plaintiffs are lost between two stools. Now the evidence of the druggist Nathoo was given to ascertain the measure of damages. This man in one portion of his evidence says that six rupees per cwt. is the cheapest price for sulphate of soda if there are 100 casks to be sold ; and that this price of Rs. 6 per cwt. a seller could get any day in Bombay. Then this witness of protean hues winds up by saying there is no certainty about the rates ; that they might take 4 or 5 months to sell 100 casks, or they might dispose of them in a day. It is impossible to make anything of a witness who is so vague and philosophic. Mr. Smetham, the learned solicitor for the plaintiffs, tells me that the weight of evidence is in favour of the plaintiffs. I have shown how utterly unreliable is the evidence given for the plaintiffs. It is like a broken reed and my judgment cannot rest on it. I care not for quantity when quality is tainted. If I may be permitted to use a metaphor in a Judicial document, I would prefer the evidence of half a man who was telling the truth to the evidence of a serried host of lying witness. So much for the side of the plaintiffs. Now with regard to the evidence for the defence. I have commented on the evidence given by Mr. Ellis. It appears from the evidence of the defence that Ibrahim Habibullah who had indented for sulphate of soda wanted the defendant company to take the goods back. Plaintiff Bhica came to know of this and called Mr. Ellis to his shop. Mr. Ellis informed plaintiff Bhica that the goods were common washing soda and not sulphate of soda. There is evidence that Ibrahim Hubibullah paid Rs. 50½ for 100 casks. There is one thing which strikes me as indicative of the truth of the defence set up and of the hollowness of the claim put forward. Ibrahim Hubibullah had given the defendant company an indent for 100 casks of sulphate of soda. The goods arrived, and Ibrahim having paid the draft cleared the goods. Had the goods been simply washing soda Ibrahim would and could have sued the English manufacturers through the defendant company. Such evidence throws a searching sidelight and discovers the truth at once. The evidence given for the plaintiffs is improbable, contradictory and inconsistent. The evidence given for the defence is credible and co-herent. My findings are : the document (Exhibit A) on which plaintiffs rely if not base their claim is a unilateral contract signed by plaintiffs and is in the nature of an indent. The defendant company did not offer to sell sulphate of soda as distinguished from soda. There was no contract either oral or documentary between the parties for the sale of sulphate of soda. The agreement as per document (Exhibit A) was subject to a condition in so far as the London manufacturers had to declare whether the goods were soda or sulphate of soda. Goods were not to be delivered on the 22nd November 1892, but the delivery was subject to a declaration from the London manufacturers. Defendant Ellis took the sample shown to him on 21st November 1892 to be soda simply and not sulphate of soda. The defendant company has committed no breach. Plaintiffs have sustained no damage, and they are not entitled to recover anything. Suit dismissed with costs, and I award Rs. 45 to defendants' counsel.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

A LARGE number of labourers, employed in the Jubilee Mill, still continue to be on strike. Out of close upon nine hundred men, about four hundred have struck work. The labourers would not work at the reduced wages, and the agents have been trying to pursuade them to return to work, telling them at the same time that in the interest of the mill-industry of Bombay, it was found necessary to effect reduction in the wages of all the employes, and that the managers, agents, superintendents, and muccadums have also been reduced. Three mills, including the Jubilee, have already reduced the wages of their men by fifteen per cent., and other mills also intend to effect a reduction. Some mills, it is believed, intend to make a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from the manager downwards ; and a notice to that effect will shortly be given to the employes.

Agents and muccadums of the Jubilee Mill tried their best to explain matters to the men on strike, yesterday, but they declined to resume work, and up to last evening they had not changed their mind, and had not returned to work. The agents suspect that the men have struck work at the instigation of some person who has misrepresented things to them ; but when the hands know of similar action taken in the matter by other mills they will, the agents hope, return to work at once.

Labourers of the other two mills, who have received similar notice, namely, of a general reduction in the wages of the employes, have been attending their work, and the fears that the strike might extend to labourers of other mills have fortunately not been realised.

AN INDIAN GENTLEMAN ROBBED.

A CORRESPONDENT at Brindisi writes :—A Native gentleman has been the victim of an audacious robbery here. He arrived per s.s. Valetta on the 11th June. Instead of coming on shore in the night with the other passengers, he remained on board until 7 o'clock in the morning. In the meantime he gave his luggage to an unknown interpreter. The luggage consisted of three trunks and a valise. In the latter it appears he had a quantity of valuables—namely, a diamond necklace of the value of over £2,000, £850 in Bank of England notes, about £50 in Indian notes, some English gold, other valuable jewellery—namely, bracelets, diamond studs, diamond earrings, &c.—altogether a value of over £3,000. He foolishly told the man who acted as interpreter that the valuables were in the valise. At 7 o'clock in the morning he landed from the ship and went about, and at 5-25 in the afternoon he left for London, giving orders to the interpreter to register his luggage and purchase a first class ticket for London. At the station the interpreter gave him the ticket and also a piece of paper with some writing on it, giving him to understand that this was the receipt for his three trunks registered to Victoria Station. The interpreter then had the valise in his possession ; the Indian opened it, took out the money to pay for the ticket, put the receipt for the luggage in it, gave the man 10s. as a tip, and told him to put the valise in the train. That was the last he saw of it. Arrived in London, when he went to claim his luggage he found to his great surprise, that there was none there for him. He wired here to make inquiries at the station, &c., but, of course, the luggage was nowhere to be found. The Indian then decided on coming here himself. Several persons have been arrested, but, up to the present, none of the things have been found. A gentleman with so little ability to look after his belongings ought to travel about with a nurse.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following is the text of the report of the Committee for the half-year ending 30th June, to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Monday, 7th August :—

The total number of members of the Gymkhana is 1,071, of whom 337 were resident on 30th June 1893. Forty-eight new members have been elected during the past half-year, and 15 have resigned or ceased to belong to the Club. Three were also 58 honorary members elected during the half-year.

At the last General Meeting held on the 8th February 1893 the Committee for the year was elected by ballot, the result being as follows, viz. Treasurer, H. B. Bayley, President, Mr H E E Procter, Joint Hon Sec and Treasurer, Mr F A Prevost, Joint Hon Secretary, Mr H M Stouart Boating Secretary, Mr John Stiven, Bowls Secretary, Mr. P Bonnl, Cricket Secretary, Dr D M'cDonald, Golf Secretary, Mr C H S Boggs, Lawn Tennis Secretary, Mr F A Prevost, Polo Secretary, Capt S C Smith, R A, Racquet Secretary, Mr Marshall F Reid, Football Secretary, Mr L P Russell, F C Macrae, and E L Barton, Additional Members.

The following changes have taken place in the Committee during the half-year :—Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Mr E W Shaw undertook the duties of Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer on Mr H E Procter's departure for Europe. Lawn Tennis.—Surgeon-Major Fooks took up the Lawn Tennis Secretaryship on Mr Boggs' departure for Europe, and when Surgeon Major Fooks left for Aden, Mr Arundell relieved him, and he, on leaving for Jhansi, was relieved by Mr W C Symes.

Cricket.—There has been a large attendance of members at the pratice nets, and the usual Gymkhana matches have been arranged. There will also be a match between the Presidency and the Parsees on the Gymkhana ground in Bombay, and the Parsees on the Gymkhana ground in Poona. A small part of the Cricket Ground is to be relaid during the rains.

Polo.—During the first part of the half-year very little Polo was played, but as usual towards the commencement of the rains the game revived, and there has been an addition of several new playing members. A number of new ponies have also been brought into the club, and the game has roused its usual popularity.

Racquets.—The court has been well patronised during the past six months. The singles tournament will take place as usual during the Polo Meeting in October, and handicap single and double tournaments will take place during August and September.

Lawn Tennis.—This game has been well supported since the beginning of the year, and a larger number of members entered for the handicaps, which were played in April, than in any previous year. The following were the winners of the various events :—Western India Challenge Cup—Singles, Captain R. M Poore, A D C ; Doubles, Mr W Arundell and Captain S C U Smith R A ; Marryat Cup, Captain S C U Smith, R A. Gymkhana Handicap—Singles, A J Besley ; Doubles, A J Brooks and A J Besley. ½ 15.

Boating.—The boats have been well patronised during the half-years. In May they were moved to the boat house at Bandora for the monsoon season, where they have all been thoroughly overhauled and done up and are now in great request. Some matches have been organised to come off early in August, and it is confidently expected that a crew will be got together to represent the Gymkhana in the Challenge Fours at the Annual Poona Regatta in September.

Golf.—The first of the past half-year was the busiest part of the season 1892-93 and many competitions took place of which the following were the more important :—The Wimbledon Challenge Cup was won by Dr D MacDonald ; the Sir George's Medal was won by Mr G Page ; the Blackheath Gold Medal was won by Dr D MacDonald ; the Golfer's Cup was won (from scratch) by Dr D MacDonald ; for the Forty-two Silver Medal Mr J Maclean and Mr W H Reid tied ; Mr W Sprot won the medal given for best or record score made in the competitions during the season ; and the special Turner Prize for the best or lowest average for any twelve scores made in the competitions during the season was won by Dr D MacDonald.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 3.

SINCE the first heavy fall of rain in June, the monsoon at the Presidency has been comparatively light and intermittent, and in some of the up-country districts more rain is now needed for agricultural operations; but, upon the whole, advices regarding crop prospects have been of a favourable tenor. A rather better demand for Cotton from local spinners has latterly been felt; but business in Produce generally has been dull, though with more enquiry for Seeds than for Wheat from exporters. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated to the extent of 3-32d. since last Thursday, and close this evening on exactly the same level both for Bank and Private Paper as they then ruled; a feature in the week's business having been the paucity of Mercantile Bills. Government Paper has declined, on the whole, one half per cent. in Fours. Freights have been quiet at about previous rates, and the slackness of demand for tonnage in all positions continues. There is no improvement in the enquiry for Imports, either locally or from up-country; but prices generally show no quotable change.

MONEY.—An increase of some 7¼ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance last week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, was due entirely to an addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, no material change, on the whole, having taken place in the position of the trade demand for money during the period covered by the Return. Comparing the figures given therein with those for the week preceding, there was a diminution of 13¼ lakhs in Private Deposits, against an accession of 38½ lakhs then shown; and the sensible increase of 5½ lakhs in Bills Discounted; but, on the other hand, Loans had diminished by 15 lakhs, so that the net increase in trade requirements was represented by only 3½ lakhs, compared with a falling off in that direction in the two previous weeks of 37 lakhs, and 30½ lakhs, respectively. No further change has been made in the Banks' rates to-day, and the minimum remains at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling on last Friday morning at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and a demand against Silver sales to a large extent again appearing, rates again weakened, and a fair amount of Telegraphic and Demand was again taken at 1s. 3¼d. and 1s. 3 9-32d., respectively. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at the opening at 1s. 3½d. for August delivery, at which a few Bills were placed, and in sympathy with the demand for Bank remittance, this rate also receded to 1s. 3 15-32d., at which Bills were sold to a moderate extent for August delivery; but at the close, this rate was doubtful, as Bank Paper rallied again to 1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d. for Telegraphic, and, for November-December, 1s. 3⅜d. was offering without finding takers, rates leaving off a shade firmer in sympathy with Calcutta. On Saturday the market opened firm at the previous evening's closing rates, the buyer of Credits at 1s. 3 15-32d., however, very early getting filled up, and for next year, a little was done at 1s. 3⅜d., but at the close, 1s. 3¾d. even was doubtful, a stampede having set in among Gold dealers to resell Bank Demand previously bought from 1s. 3 7-16 to ¼d. Telegraphic was sold early, for August transfer, at 1s. 3⅜d., and was offering later at 1s. 3 13-32 to 7-16d., without finding buyers; the firmness in the market being attributed to a rumour from Calcutta (not confirmed) that a heavy import duty was about to be levied on Silver. The market opened quiet and unsettled both ways on Monday, the amount of export Bills making having been still very limited. Rates for Bank remittance opened at 1s. 3 3-8 to 13-32d. for ready Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for October transfer, but we heard of no enquiry at these rates. In three months' sight Credits a little was placed for the mail at 1s. 3 9-16d. and early next year at 1s. 3 21-32d.; but the amount passing either way was small. The feeling was firm throughout Tuesday, Bank Telegraphic having been quoted at 1s. 3 13-32 and 7-16d. for the mail, and 1s. 3 7-16d. to 15-32d. for September, a little having been done early, for that month at 1s. 3 7-16d. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 3 9-16d. for near delivery, at which also a moderate amount was placed, and soon, Calcutta rates coming stronger, our rates hardened 1-32d. all round. Yesterday, the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 3-8 to 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits for August-September delivery, 1s. 3⅜ for October, 1s. 3 21-32d. for November-December, and 1s. 3 11-16d. for 1894; but no Merchants Bills offering to any extent rates receded, until, at the close, 1s. 3 11-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3/8d. for Bank Bills were quoted. To-day the market opened weak at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 11-32d. for Demand, a little of the latter having been placed at 1s. 3 3-8d.; but this was not the ruling rate. For three months' sight Credits the rate for August throughout the day has been 1s. 3 17-32d.; September, 1s. 3 9-16d.; October 1s. 3 19-32d.; and November 1s. 3⅜d.; at which several rates a moderate business has been done. For 1894 Credits have been offering at 1s. 5/8d., but 1s. 3 21-32d. has been the best rate available, and Calcutta, coming firmer, the market closed very steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 11-32d.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-16d.	
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-32d.	
Do.	4 do.	1s. 3 7-16d.	
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3¼d.	
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 17-32d.	
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 5/8d.	
Documents	3 do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 21-32d.	
Francs	3 do.	1·63½.	
Do.	6 do.	1·64¼.	

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 25th July, 1893	61,65,000
Add—Silver received during the week	44,80,000
	106,45,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	8,00,000
	98,45,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	138,32,000
	236,77,000
Last week	61,65,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at our closing rates of the previous evening for Fours, say 107 5-16 for Money and the settlement on Monday, and 106⅝ for the August Account, and remained steady at about these rates all day, closing, however, 1-16 per cent. lower at 107¼ and 106 13-16 in the several positions, respectively. On Saturday, 107 3-16 for Fours for cash and Monday's settlement, and 106⅜ for the August Account were quoted, and, after fluctuating slightly, the market closed on the same level for Money, but 1-16 per cent. higher for Account. The monthly settlement for Fours took place in a firm market rates having been maintained at 107 15-16 for Money and to close the Account, and at 106⅝ for the August settlement. At the close, however, there was a rather weaker feeling, and the cash price left off at 107¼. The market was quiet, at rather lower rates for Fours on Tuesday, 107⅛ having been quoted for Money and 106 13-16 for Account in the afternoon; but before the close a further decline took place, the cash price closing at 106 15-16. Yesterday the feeling was quiet again at Tuesday evening's final rates of 106 15-16 for Fours, for Money, and 106⅜ for Account, with buyers at the price on the latter line; and, before the close, an advance of ⅛ per cent. was established, the cash price leaving off at 107 1-16; with 4½ per Cents quoted at 100¼. To-day, rates for Fours have been steady throughout at 106 13-16 for cash, and 106 9-16 for this month's settlement, these having also been the closing quotations; and 4½ per Cents quoted nominally at par.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. higher at 120. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 106 for Guaranteed; unguaranteed are quoted at 104.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet throughout the week, with little further movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, and in several cases where a change has taken place it has been in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, Dhun Mill shares have advanced Rs. 50; Luckmidas, Rs. 25; David, and Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 10 each; and Jivraz Balloo, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 5 each. On the other hand, Presidency have declined Rs. 75; City of Bombay, Rs. 50; Coorla, Rs. 25; Bombay National, and Swadeshi, Rs. 10 each; and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 5. Bellary Press shares are Rs. 10 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 100 higher for the first issue. Thacker and Co. have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 30 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand for staple *Grey Goods* continues to be very poor locally, and up-country buyers are only operating to supply their urgent needs. Dealers are still free and willing sellers at current rates, which are on about a level with those ruling a week ago; and Stocks meantime, are increasing. In *Bleached Goods*, up-country buyers have been taking small lots of *Nainsooks*, *Mulls*, and *Shirtings* on the basis of previous rates. *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, and *Printed* Goods are quite unchanged. A very small business has been doing in *Local Goods* for which prices are unchanged. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week are estimated at 2,500 packages; those of *Local* at 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has remained quiet in tone, with only a small business passing, and with prices all unchanged. The Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Monday were 8,200 bales with Exchange on Bombay at Hongkong, at Rs. 193. China buyers are not operating, their offers being about ⅛ anna per lb. below current rates; but Calcutta buyers are purchasing freely at market rates. Up-country and local buyers are operating very freely, their daily purchases amounting to 200 to 250 bales. The total business for the week is estimated at 3,000 bales; and the market closed quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule	As.	4 3-8	to 4¼	per lb.
"	... " 8s	"	"	4¼	" 4¾	"
"	... " 10s	"	"	4¾	" 5	"
"	... " 12s	"	"	4¾	" 5¼	"
"	... " 16s	"	"	5¼	" 5¾	"
"	... " 20s	"	"	5¾	" 6	"
"	... " 24s	"	"	6	to 6¼	"
"	... " 30s	"	"	7		"
"	... " 40s	"	"	8¼		"

METALS.—There has been a good enquiry both for *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, and both have advanced Re. 1 per cwt., a large business having been reported. *Iron* has been taken to a moderate extent, and is steady in tone, but unchanged in value.

COAL.—Owing to the strike on the other side, of which news is to hand by wire, importers are offering to sell at higher prices, say, Powell's Duffryn, August-September shipment, at Rs. 17; and Davison's West Hartley, in the same position, at Rs. 16½ per ton; but buyers are not anxious to operate on account of the bad position of business with the Mills. The Stock on the Bunder is estimated at about 65,000 tons. We quote ready:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 12½ per ton.
West do.	" 14½ "
Australian	" 12 "
Powell's Duffryn.	" 15½ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON remained quiet in tone with but a small business doing for export and local consumption to the close of last week, but with prices quite unchanged; and again this week the same state of things prevailed until yesterday when a better demand was felt from spinners, and a moderate business transpired, and the market being still quiet, however, and prices Re. 1 per candy lower. The purchases for export have aggregated about 2,500 bales of Oomra descriptions, Bhownugger, Westerns, Bengals, Dharwar, and Compta Ginned; while the Mills have taken nearly double that quantity of Oomras, Mowa, and Bhownugger, Dharwar, Compta Ginned, and Tinnevelly. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than they were a week ago.

Very little more rain fell over the Cotton area during the latter part of last week, none at all having been registered in the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles, and not an inch in the Oomrawatee and Dharwar circles. The cry was, consequently, by Monday morning's telegrams, for more rain from several of the Oomra and Dhollera districts, and from the Beawar district of the Bengal circle; but otherwise the plants were flourishing, and could hardly look better than they did at Barsee in the Oomra circle, where weeding was completed. At Broach the weather was seasonable, and the plants were doing well.

To-day's telegrams report a little further rain in some of the districts of the Oomra circle; at Virumgaum, in the Dhollera circle; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle. In one or two Oomrawuttee districts more rain was much needed; also at Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle; but, on the whole, the weather was seasonable, and the crop was doing well.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C. & F. Per lb.
Broach Good	Rs.	208—4 1-16 d.
Bengal Fine	"	198—3 29-32 d.
Do. Fully Good	"	188—3 23-32 d.
Do. Good	"	178—3 17-32 d.
Dhollera Fine	"	208—4 3-32 d.
Do. Fully Good	"	198—3 29-32 d.
Do. Good	"	192—3 25-32 d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	186—3 21-32 d.
Oomra "	"	195—3 d.
Belatee, Fine	"	208—4 3-32 d.
Do. Fully Good	"	195—3 27-32 d.
S G Dharwar Good	"	199—3 15-16 d.
Westerns "	"	182—3 19-32 d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts,	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	3,451	4,816	11,653
From 1st Jan. to 2nd August	1,474,892	1,588,602	1,757,609
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	11,950	5,500	5,133
From 1st Jan to 2nd August	722,556	839,223	966,894
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	712	633	4,547
From 1st Jan. to 2nd August	127,524	132,006	98,421

WHEAT.—Prices of *Pessy* gave way a little at the end of last week, but otherwise prices of this staple have been without movement since the date of our last report, while business for export has remained upon a small scale and in a quiet market. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-1-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4-0-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-4-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-15-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-8-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-15-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-0-0	"

SEEDS, though quiet on some days with only a small business doing by shippers, have, on the whole, been steady, with transactions upon a moderate scale. *Linseed* has fluctuated a little in price; but other descriptions are unchanged in value. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-7-6	to Rs. 7-9-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat	" 7-1-0	" 7-2-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore	" 6-8-0	" 6-11-0	"
Do. Red Do.	" 6-1-0	" 6-2-6	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	51,113	147,503	45,470
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd August	5,317,553	8,043,449	10,686,124
Linseed for the week	16,786	26,861	32,211
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd August	3,731,876	3,345,227	4,136,596
Rapeseed for the week	20,040	25,231	14,411
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd August	3,858,933	1,252,417	1,177,593
Gingellyseed for the week	63	1,615	2,319
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd August	943,591	852,197	958,870

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	74,088	4,000	158,608
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd August	3,892,326	7,487,882	9,554,250
Linseed for the week	32,619	34,953	60,215
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd August	3,443,443	3,059,139	3,747,123
Rapeseed for the week	78,606	36,538	8,125
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd August	3,410,960	921,285	1,069,743
Gingellyseed for the week	.....	.....	425
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd August	1,082,586	935,347	1,021,599

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCOULOUDI—July 29, the w.fe of Scouloudy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BANCE—REID—July 26, at Madras, Tucker's Church, Popham's Broadway, by the Rev E T Davies, M A, Rossi Walter Bance, to Frances Mary Charlotte Reid, eldest and only daughter of W Reid, Station Master, Perambur, and grand-daughter of Samuel Reid, Royal Artillery, of Kensington, London.

ROLSTON—DEMPSEY—July 24, at St Joseph's Church, Lucknow, by the Revd Fr Bartholomew, James Rolston, R & K Railway, to Frances Dempsey.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893.

THE debate on the first reading of the Bill for amending the Bombay Municipal Act was not altogether edifying, and we must still wait to learn what argument can be brought against the Bill which has not been heard before. It is true that one member from Sind was ignorant that there ever had been any public argument for or against, which, we take it, proves nothing except that he does not read the Bombay papers, which in 1891 and 1892 were full of the subject. His deficiency in knowledge was corrected by a subsequent speaker. One member recommended to the Corporation as a solatium for its present position that it should set to and systematically speculate in stocks. It is rather humiliating to reflect that the concerns of the Corporation may be determinable by this member's vote. Another had lost money from a Bank failure himself, and would think well before allowing to the Corporation the chances of a similar privilege, and saying this he broke forth into singing, and complained that "he jested at scars that never felt a wound." Mr. Macdonell seems to have taken an overdose of the Municipal Act, and evolved sections and sub-sections in the most bewildering manner. He did not clearly comprehend what funds the Bill purported to deal with. We will tell him. Section 109 of the Bombay Municipal Act provides, as Section 408 of the Calcutta Act does, that the sinking fund of all loans shall be invested in a particular manner. The Bill purports to deal with all other funds belonging to the Municipality. Let him apply his mind to that proposition. These other funds the Calcutta Act says nothing about, and the Calcutta Municipality may invest them or deposit them where they please. The Bill gives to the Bombay Municipality the same power, but under certain restrictions, namely, that the sanction of the Standing Committee shall be obtained at a meeting at which not less than ten members are present, and that the power shall not be delegated to any sub-committee. These restrictions seem to have caused some searchings of heart to Mr. Macdonell, who apparently forgot that the Calcutta Municipality are under none whatever. We are perfectly well aware of the source of the benevolent solicitude for the proper conduct of its business by the Municipality which so many members exhibited, and as positive evidence on the point exists, we look with confidence to Mr. Pherozshah Mehta for a full exposition of it on the second reading.

But the objections which were taken to the powers reserved to the Standing Committee will not hold water, particularly in the face of Mr. Mehta's proposed amendment providing for regular reports to and regular approval by the Corporation. No doubt in a quorum of ten, it is conceivable that a question might be decided by five members and the casting vote of the chairman. It is equally true that the statutory quorum of the Standing Committee is only six, and all the immense questions which come before it might conceivably be disposed of by three members and a casting vote. The amending Bill raises the quorum from three-sixths to five-sixths. But if the entire Standing Committee were present, as they almost always are, it would still be possible to say that questions might be decided by only six members and a casting vote, and we fear Mr. Macdonell's sensitive public conscience ought still to be troubled by the fact. For instance it rests absolutely with the Standing Committtee, the conceivable three, plus a casting vote, to sanction contracts. The immense contracts for the Tansa Works might all have been legally sanctioned in this manner. The Commissioner, the Municipal Secretary, and one member of the Standing Committee may draw a cheque for any amount. With the sanction of the Standing Committee the Commissioner may invest in or sell public securities to any amount, for instance he may speculate to any extent whatever in Government paper, and it rests absolutely and unappealably with the same Standing Committee to prescribe the forms in which Municipal Accounts shall be kept; so that they may supplement a wicked race in speculation, by complicating the accounts to any extent they please, and no one can prevent them. The Corporation can remonstrate, but they cannot interfere. Outside the tax on value, the amount and incidence of the water-tax, which yields a return of over thirteen lakhs, rests with the Standing Committee. The same is the case with the halalkhor-tax, which yields about six lakhs. It rests with the Standing Committee to sanction the farming of tolls, market rents, &c. Any one, indeed, who studies the Municipal Act will see that the powers proposed by the amending Bill to be given to the Standing Committee are a mere trifle compared to those they possess already. They have numerous other functions, but they are primarily the Finance Committee of the Corporation, and are therefore clearly the proper body to deal with the matters set forth in the amending Bill; and the opponents of that Bill who object to the powers it gives being entrusted to the Standing Committee, ought, in reason, to study and revise the whole Act, in order to modify or withdraw the far greater and more important powers which rest with the hypothetical three members and a casting vote.

We greatly regret to see that our contemporary, who has indeed, from the first, stedfastly opposed the claim of the Corporation to deal with its own affairs, again takes the line on the amending Bill that the powers it confers are dangerous, and the Municipality ought not to be entrusted with them. The supporters of the Bill ought, however, to derive some encouragement from the fact that practically the only argument which it has been found possible to adduce in support of this proposition, is that the new Oriental Bank failed last year. That is to say because Banks occasionally fail corporations ought not to be trusted to bank where they like. The answers to this argument have been repeated *ad nauseam*. There are countless cases in existence of corporations which are already so circumstanced as to be open to the danger aforesaid. The Municipal Commissioner, in his speeches on the subject two years ago, quoted from the English County Councils' Act, and produced the accounts of a number of British boroughs, to show that the boroughs of Great Britain were without exception in this position, that is, that they could bank where they liked. His Excellency the Governor in the debate on the first reading mentioned that he had made personal inquiries on the subject of the chairmen of the London and Kent County Councils, and they confirmed what the Commissioner had said. He also read a telegram from the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, which confirmed what has been so often asserted as to similar powers existing there. Now, if these powers are so dangerous, if they are so likely to lead to the reckless or imprudent disposal of funds, or—for even this we believe was suggested in the discussions in the Select Committee—to their dishonest manipulation, it must be possible, with these innumerable cases of the possession of them in existence, to point to frequent instances in which they have been thus abused. But no one has ever been able to do so. The only fair, the only rational conclusion is that Municipal bodies, exposed as they all are at home, and as the Municipalities of Bombay and Calcutta are out here, to incessant criticism and keen and constant vigilance, both in themselves and in the press, are, in fact, prudent and cautious in disposing of their funds. The case of Calcutta is at the present moment one of singular relevancy; for, as his Excellency pointed out, whatever powers they may possess in law, in practice they deposit their funds with the Presidency Bank. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the case here would be different. The Port Trust, indeed, saw reason to withdraw its monies from the Bank of Bombay, and distributed them among various exchange banks, and at one time considerable stress was laid in the Corporation on the fact that this might be safely done. The case of the Oriental Bank on which so many hostile critics have relied, is remarkably in point, for the Port Trustees withdrew their funds from it thirteen months before it failed. A great many shrewd persons, no doubt, lost money in the Oriental Bank, but individual shrewdness is usually blinded by individual greed, a quality which would not disturb the judgment of the Port Trust or of the Municipality. But it is to be borne in mind that the Port Trustees, a body, it may be observed, exactly equal in number to the Standing Committee, have no Corporation over them, nor does the press practically concern itself about their operations. The Standing Committee would, in practice, have the most extraordinary difficulty in withdrawing any of their deposits from the Presidency Bank, and it would only be in the clearest case of unfair treatment, and after the most excessive provocation, that the Corporation would countenance it. It is as certain as anything can be, that where the cash of the Municipality has been, and is, there it will remain; but there is a vast difference between its being lodged there voluntarily, and under compulsion, under what the Municipal Commissioner justly calls in a letter to a contemporary which we republish in another column "a disabling and debasing thraldom." It is one thing to negotiate on equal terms, and quite another to accept the mandate of a dictator. Nothing could more decisively indicate the truth of these propositions than the determined resistance which has been offered in some quarters to the proposed amendment of the Municipal Act. Yet it is perfectly well-known that the Municipality will never withdraw its balances from the Presidency Bank so long as it experiences fair treatment. But whatever the fate of the present Bill (and there is a combination of interested and uninstructed forces which may prove fatal to it) one thing may be taken as certain, that in the end the forces of reason and right must prevail. It is impossible, the question having once been raised, that the private interests of individuals and a concern for the dividends of the Bank of Bombay, can permanently override the interests of the City, and defeat a great, important, and just constitutional reform.

IT was doubtless inevitable that the Siamese imbroglio should be turned to party account in the House of Commons; but, it is very unfortunate for Siam that the present moment should be selected for declamations about the "vassalage" of that Kingdom to France, and the violation of the pledges given in regard to its independence. The French press will be confirmed in their hare-brained idea that what has happened in Siam is a serious blow to British interests in the East, if they be told that the temporary occupation of some worthless islands in the Gulf of Siam "vitally affects India." Such rhetoric will fan the Chauvinistic spirit, and Siam will be the sufferer. It would have been far wiser in the interests of Siam—for British interests are only to a very infinitesimal extent involved in the affair—had Lord Rosebery and Lord Dufferin been permitted to carry on the negociations in progress without being disturbed by gratuitous imputations of bad faith. It is surprising that Sir Richard Temple, whose mature experience ought to have saved him from the mistake of lecturing the French at the moment they have Siam at their mercy should have led the way in this inopportune debate. Mr. Curzon appears to have spoken on the subject with the same absence of responsibility that marks his contributions to magazines on these delicate international questions. He accuses the French Government of violating their pledges to respect the independence of Siam. Yet in the same breath he seeks to impress on the Government the duty of obtaining an assurance that no further encroachments are "intended." Assurances as to present intentions in respect to future encroachments may be had at sixpence a dozen from any Power which makes no scruple of violating its pledges. If French assurances are of no value, why should Lord Rosebery be pressed to get more of them?

MR. CURZON of all men need not get excited over French diplomatic successes in the Mekong region. In the last number of the *Nineteenth Century* he quotes M. Lanessan's testimony, that neither the Mekong nor French Indo-China can ever become a great route of commercial transit, and wrote thus scornfully of French enterprise in that dismal swamp: "If the French choose to embark upon costly experiments in a region so destitute, according to their own authorities, of reasonable chances of success, other nations are not called upon to inveigh against their folly. Let them blow the Mekong bubble once more until finally it bursts. England need not fear their commercial rivalry, and may watch their vicissitudes with almost dispassionate interest." These words of superior wisdom are, it is true, followed by an appeal to Englishmen not to be cynically indifferent to the fate of the Mekong, because "just as upon the western side of India, of the Euphrates Valley, and on the northern side of the Oxus sources, a hostile occupation would justly be regarded by this country as a peril to our Indian Empire, so upon the East is the stream of the Mekong brought within the radius of the same imperial system." We are gravely treated to this lecture on the danger of cynical indifference by the writer by whom we have just been told that the success of any attempt to turn the desolate Mekong region to account is so certain to prove a failure that it is not anyone's while to inveigh against it? Sir Edward Grey, with a just appreciation of the inopportuneness of choosing the present moment for "inveighing" against the folly of the French in spending their substance in that region, deplored the character given to the discussion. The principle of a buffer State, he again stated, has been accepted and British interests, he assured the House, will be perfectly protected. Mr. Balfour who appears to have spoken more cautiously than his colleagues, expressed an apprehension that the French ultimatum may open the door to further aggression—a fear which cannot be said to be wholly unwarranted. He went on to say that it will be impossible for Great Britain to remain indifferent to the dismemberment of Siam—an objection which is certain to provoke a rejoinder in Paris that the first step in that direction was taken when Upper Burmah was annexed, and the second when Siamese mandarins were arrested and expelled from certain Shan States on the plea that the States in question had at one time owed allegiance to Burmah. Mr. Curzon gives the names of the States taken over as a consequence of "diplomatic compromise" with Siam, of the kind "which is the essence of true statesmanship." Mr. Curzon candidly admits that this compromise gave great umbrage to a not unobservant neighbour. "France is the reverse of happy at an arrangement in which she is not even invited to assist." The questions which then arose formed the subject of long discussion in London between Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington, the result of the negociations being that the French were to exercise an equal freedom in rectifying their frontier on the other side of the Mekong. Mr. Curzon surely can not plead ignorance of those negociations and of the nature of the understanding eventually arrived at. The kind of writing in which he now delights and the tone of his observations in Parliament are not calculated to lighten the task of the diplomatists, who have the hard task of upholding Siamese rights at the present juncture. We must all desire that a friendly settlement may be arrived at in this matter between France and Great Britain. But the prospect of such an understanding will not be improved by indiscreet speeches in the House of Commons.

A SIMLA telegram to-day says it is understood that Major-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. A London telegram three weeks ago, it will be remembered, announced that Major-General Mansfield Clarke had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. But in the *London Gazette* the latter notification actually read that Major-General Clarke had been appointed Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, and to command the Madras Army. He was not appointed Commander-in-Chief. This is explained by the present advanced stage of the Bill for the abolition of the Presidency Commands. The true rendering of the statement concerning General Nairne will doubtless be found to be on all fours with that concerning General Clarke. Although General Nairne is comparatively a junior on the General List, having joined the service in 1855, and been promoted Major-General so recently as June, 1890, he has the merit of being an Indian officer. He belonged to the Bengal Artillery, and was at the same time as Lord Roberts, Generals Chapman and Griffin, absorbed in the strength of the Royal Artillery. The only objection to General Clarke was, that he was a British service officer; in the present case such an objection cannot lie. General Nairne is at present in command of the first-class district of Meerut, a post he has held for only fifteen months, and he would not complete his tenure of office for four years. Prior to that he was Inspector-General of Artillery in India. He is a very able and highly popular officer.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which Messrs. Ralli Brothers charged Kanji Shewji, of the firm of Khimji Kanji, with cheating in respect of Rs. 4,950, being the part payment of the value of 630 bags of rapeseed. The magistrate, held that at the time the accused contracted to sell 620 bags to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, he was fully aware that the goods, the railway receipts of which were handed over to the complainants, would not be delivered to them unless he paid certain *hoondies* drawn at sight. The accused was within the meaning of law, in insolvent circumstances. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that the case was one for exemplary punishment.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, I.C.S., Commissioner of Sind, has been granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for four months. Col. Crawford will act in his absence.

MR. A. F. WOODBURN, on return from leave, takes up the appointment of Collector and District Magistrate, Hyderabad.

MR. W. F. D. FISCHER, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and Divisional Officer Panch Mahals, has been allowed examination leave of two months.

MR

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HEAVY WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 2, Midnight.

The sum of six hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to New York.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON BRITISH INTERESTS IN SIAM.

The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on Supply, when a debate took place on the Siamese question.

Sir Richard Temple, who was the first to speak argued that Siam had been hardly treated by the French, and that the indemnity demanded was enormous. The protection of British interests, he said, was inadequate, and the French occupation of certain islands in the Gulf of Siam vitally affected India, and the vassalage of Siam to France would affect Burma.

Mr. Curzon said the replies of the Government regarding the Siamese question had been too reserved. The action taken by France, he said, violates the pledges given in respect to the independence of Siam, and he hoped England would obtain an assurance that no further encroachments were intended.

Sir E. Grey deplored the remarks made by Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Curzon at the present delicate juncture, and said the papers on the subject when placed before the House will justify the Government in their action. The creation of a buffer State he said was agreed to in principle, and British interests would be perfectly protected.

Mr. Balfour said he feared the provisions of the French ultimatum open the door to further French aggression. It was impossible, he said, for England to remain indifferent to the dismemberment of Siam.

Sir W. V. Harcourt said he felt confident that a friendly settlement between France and England would be arrived at.

The subject then dropped.

RISE IN THE BANK RATE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Owing to the heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England, the Directors have to-day raised the Bank rate to 3 per cent.

A RECORD SCORE AT CRICKET.

The cricket match between Australia and the Universities has resulted in a draw. The Australians made a record innings of eight hundred and forty runs.

THE GOLD RESERVE AT WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

The gold reserve in the Treasury at Washington now exceeds one hundred millions.

THE CHICAGO SILVER CONVENTION.

The report of the Committee of the Silver Convention held at Chicago says, that the only remedy is to open the American mints to gold and silver on equal terms in the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold.

AFFAIRS IN DAHOMEY.

PARIS, Aug. 2.

General Dodds will make a fresh expedition against the Dahoman Chief Behanzin in September.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BANGKOK.

A NEW EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The *Englishman's* Bangkok correspondent wires on the 2nd instant : A telegram has been received from Paris stating that the dispute has ended.

All demands have been conceded with the addition of a few minor stipulations.

There is no confirmation locally yet except the disarmament of the Siamese.

A PILGRIM STEAMER.

To-day the steamer Cholerton, with pilgrims from Jeddah, arrived in the river, reporting she had on board many cases of small-pox, some of which proved fatal. She has been detained outside the limits of the port.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 3.

At the Council meeting to-day the Hon. Sir David Barbour introduced the Bill to amend the Excise Act, which will be considered on the 17th instant, and also the Indian Ports Bills and Tariff Act to be considered on the 10th instant.

The Hon. Mr. Miller begged that H. E. the Viceroy would allow him to postpone the introduction of his Bill relating to the Tributary Mahals of Cuttack, as he said the Bill was only presented to him in the Council Room.

The Hon. Mr. Hutchins was also permitted to postpone the introduction of his Dacoity Bill or the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment.

Many expected that H. E. the Viceroy would name his successor, but no announcement was made.

The Council will re-assemble on the 10th instant.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE FRONTIER.

Sir James Browne considers the recent outrage at Mozur Kot as very serious.

THE 6TH KASHMIR INFANTRY.

The 6th Kashmir Infantry left Baramula on the morning of the 29th instant for Gulmarg.

GENERAL NAIRNE APPOINTED TO THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

It is understood that Major-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

Official intimation of Major-General Nairne's appointment to the Command of the Bombay Army has reached Simla from the Horse Guards, on Wednesday. The Meerut District thus falls vacant, and it should go to an Indian officer, as three out of six first-class districts in the Bengal Presidency are filled by officers of the British Service, namely, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Quetta.

LEAVE.

Major-General Ellis, at Rawalpindi, and Brigadier-General Lance, at Calcutta, are granted sixty days' privilege leave.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief may possibly make a short tour through the Kulu Valley in autumn before visiting Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A fatality has occurred at Quetta. A soldier of the Dublin Fusiliers was shot dead in the barrack-room by a comrade who was cleaning a jammed Magazine Rifle on Tuesday, probably the affair was an accidental one. An inquest is being held.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *Vs.* BOMBAY HINDU C. C.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

A match was partly played to-day, but was interrupted twice by rain. The Gymkhana fielded rather loosely at first, missing several good catches. Ten extras were made before twenty runs were scored. Bhandare and Chonkar both played well, and Patkar stayed in a considerable time. The Hindus were all out by 3-30. Dr. Trask and Mr. Farmer made a stand, but the former was bowled on the resumption of the game after rain. Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Farmar continued the play until the former was bowled by Chonkar. Play was continued till dark when Lieutenant Trevor and Lieutenant Henderson were still in. The game will be resumed at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BOMBAY HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.

G N Bhandare, c Farmer, b VonDonop	27
L B Patkar, c Rogers, b Stockdale	16
N B Dadakar, b VonDonop	1
D M Chonkar, b Stockdale	17
Dalal, not out	11
M T Merchant, b Stockdale	2
S J Motivala, b Stockdale	1
B P Kale, c Smith, b Rogers	9
G R Kirtikar, run out	1
Y S Dalvi, b Stockdale	0
B B Sir Desai, c and b Rogers	6
Extras	20
Total	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Stockdale	130	35	15	5
Wilkins	55	17	1	0
Rogers	128	25	10	2
VonDonop	35	14	2	2

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st innings.

Dr Trask, b Chonkar	14
Lieut Farmar, l-b-w b Kale	14
Mr Wilkins, b Chonkar	9
Lieut Trevor, not out	12
Lieut Henderson, not out	14
Extras	7
Total	70

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE APPOINTED A COLONEL IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

The British Resident of Mysore yesterday delivered to H. H. the Maharajah an autograph letter from H. E. the Viceroy, stating that the Queen had appointed him Colonel in a British Army.

DEATH OF THE ZEMINDAR OF SINGAMPATTI.

The death is announced of the Zemindar of Singampatti, an important zemindary in the Tinnevelly District.

MILITARY SPORTS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

August, the first "Minden Day," with the Lancashire Fusiliers, is a very big affair, and although the historical value of the battle, fought as far back as 1759, has passed away, the Duke of Brunswick's victory over Marshal Contades is still held in remembrance. In that victory the part played by the 20th Regiment was a very distinguished one, and the Lancashire Fusiliers do well to glory in the prestige their regiment won "in the brave days of old." The tradition that the men marched through a flower-garden and decorated themselves with roses is kept up by the whole regiment, similarly adorning themselves on the anniversary. Yesterday's parade and trooping of the colour was a pretty sight, the colour was surmounted by a large wreath of roses, and roses were to be seen everywhere, on helmets, drums, horses, head-bands, and on the ladies' hats. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation of Colonel Goldsmith and the officers of the regiment to be present on the occasion. H. E. Lady Harris, attended by Colonel Harris and Captain Gabb, drove down, and General Blundell and the chief military officers in the station were present. Chota hazri was served in some tents to such of the guests as chose to partake. The various military manœuvres were gone through with great precision, the strains of the fine band this regiment possesses adding greatly to the effect. The parade was over, and the company separated shortly before nine o'clock.

The sports in the afternoon were of a very fine order, and the programme was a long one. The grounds were very prettily arranged, with a highly decorated flag-staff in the centre dressed up in maypole fashion. The lovely Poona roses were ubiquitous. Some of the items in the programme excited very keen interest and others were the cause of the greatest amusement, which one or two ludicrous accidents only added to. In throwing the cricket ball one of the competitors skied his ball, and it descended in the middle of a huge crowd of native spectators causing a scatter. In a dooly pole race, where two competitors carried a third round a post and back in the struggle to get round the post fell over and upset some of them, causing much fun.

"The Minden Stakes"—a bullock race for officers in costume—was, of course, the principal event on the card, and one in which the very greatest interest was taken. Eleven started out of the sixteen who had entered. They were—Lieut. Dobson, R.I.M. as Dundreary; Lieut. Watts as a Pathan; Lieut. H. S. Scott-Harden as The Pink 'un; Lieut. K. Lloyd as an officer of the XXth Regiment, 1838; Lieut. W. F. Stewart as a Militia Recruit; Lieut. Sargent as a Bushranger; Lieut. Keelan as a Friar; Lieut. W. B. Pearson as Marie Lloyd; Lieut. R. Blunt as Cream of Leicestershire; Lieut. P. F. Newnham, as a Welsher (Bookie) of the firm of Ramp'em and Hookit; and Lieut. W. A. McTaggart as a Mad Hatter. Some of the bullocks were very obstreperous and objected to the proceeding altogether, and despite the vigorous efforts of their owners and jockeys they would not submit to being ridden. One small bullock lay down and absolutely refused to budge. After great difficulty a start was effected, and Mr. Watts' Busy Bee and Mr. McTaggart's Rumrigg and Muck made a splendid race of it, but at the turn into the straight both the bullocks stopped, and it was with no small difficulty that they were persuaded to finish the race, which Mr. Watts won, and received as his prize a beautiful silver cigarette case. Mr. McTaggart who won the second prize—a riding whip—fell just as he reached the winning post. Mr. Blunt was third. A tug-of-war between companies B and G was one of the most exciting events of the afternoon. H. E. the Governor, Lady Harris, and a large and fashionable company witnessed the sports from the officers' enclosure, where every arrangement had been made by Colonel Goldmith and the officers to entertain their numerous guests.

The Lancashire Fusiliers possesses a number of athletes of the first order—the flat racing and hurdle jumping were both very good. Slight rain fell during the afternoon, but not sufficient to interfere with the sports. The lengthy programme was not concluded till dusk, and the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Goldsmith wound up the proceedings of a very pleasant afternoon.

On Saturday last "Ghazni Day" was kept as a holiday by the Sappers and Miners in commemoration of the storming of that fortress in 1839, during the campaign in Afghanistan. Two programmes of sports, one in the water and the other on land were provided, and the various items gave excellent opportunities for the men of the regiment to exhibit their pluck and skill. Major O'Sullivan and the officers of the regiment were "at home" to their friends and brother officers, a goodly number of whom responded to the invitations sent out. One of the chief events was a water "tug-of-war" between the different companies, two pontoons being lashed together, and the combatants doing their best to pull each other to the shore. The greasy pole was, of course, a source of much hilarity on the part of the spectators. The revolver shooting competition was full of interest, as the competitors had to run 100 yards, jump two hurdles, and fire six shots at 30 yards. Quarter-master Sergeant Curran won the first prize, and Sergeant Attrill the second. The parade-ground was tastefully decorated for the afternoon sports, which a large assembly witnessed, and the second programme was carried through in a commendable manner.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 2.

10 p.m.	80·8

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

6 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	76·5
2 p.m.	80·6
6 p.m.	80·4

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Following the examples of Lords Ripon and Dufferin, the principal measures carried out during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lansdowne are to be prepared by the several Secretariats on His Excellency's retirement.

The question of amending the Petroleum Act is now being considered by the Government of India. It has been urged that the safety flashing point under the present Act is too low, and that definite tests are required for solid petroleum.

A murder was perpetrated at Quetta the other day, the victim being Abdul Kayoom, a relative and servant of Kazi Jalaluddin, officiating Settlement Officer. The deceased is believed to have been saying his prayers between 8 and 9 p.m., when an unknown assailant cut off, his head with a sword.

During the exceptionally heavy floods in the Jhelum Valley, a good deal of excitement was occasioned at Baramula by the piling up of many thousands of floating logs on the upper side of the bridge. At one time the mass of timber assumed such formidable proportions and was piled up to such a height that fears were entertained for the safety of the bridge.

Last autumn it was reported that Major-General J. N. Crealock, now commanding one of the Infantry Brigades at Aldershot, was coming out to India to command a Division. Other dispositions, however, prevailed, and General Crealock's coming was prevented. This, however, as it turns out, was only a postponement, for we hear on good authority that he is designated as successor to General East at Secunderabad. General Crealock is no stranger to this country, having served in the Mutiny and much more recently in command of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment. He was on the Staff of Lord Chelmsford throughout the Zulu war. He is a Staff College graduate and has held a number of Staff appointments.

The annual report of the Cawnpore Municipality shows tolerably satisfactory work done during the year : and as far as the statement of attendance at meetings may be taken as a guide, the members of the Board seem ta be taking a fair amount of interest in the affairs of the town. Still, it is evident that civic honours, in Cawnpore at least, are no longer thirsted for as in the early days of local self-government. No doubt the unhappy times experienced by the Committee in connection with the water-works and drainage schemes and the still undisposed of burden of octroi, have had a good deal to do with the result that "the elections this year were even more feebly contested than those of last year."

The Secretary of State has agreed to the postponement of the payment of two instalments, agregating 4 lakhs, due by the Burma Ruby mines Company, on the understanding that at the end of the financial year it shall be definitely settled when the arrears are to be paid. It is probable that before the 1st of April, the Manager of the Company will be able to report more decisively than has yet been possible. What are the real prospects of the Company ? They are certainly brighter than they were, but perhaps that is not saying very much. Those, however, who know the Company's affairs best are the most hopeful.

A question has been raised as to whether land within cantonment limits in the possession of a Railway Administration can, without the sanction of the Government of India in the Military Department, be put to any use by the Railway, such as the construction of new Staff quarters, provided there is no fort in its neighbourhood. The Military Department has informed all local Governments and others concerned that such sanction would be required if the land were within the prescribed radius of 500 yards from the site of any fort, &c., which exists, or the construction of which has been approved, and that in doubtful cases a reference should be made to the Military Department.

The cost of collection of octroi is heavy *viz.*, Rs. 5,994-9-7, or 5·7 per cent on the net realisations —a point which has always been one of the strong arguments against this form of taxation. The fact that it is Rs. 1,420 under the amount estimated, goes for nothing, it being explained that in forming the estimate the Board had no basis to work on. One question of importance arises in this connection viz., whether the sum of Rs. 1,36,722, collected as octroi, fully represents the pecuniary burden laid by the tax on trade. Public opinion unanimously answers "No." Not that trade does not recoup itself as far as may be, for consumers testify to the extortionate prices now demanded in shops and in the bazaars—and all laid to the account of "choongee" And this applies equally to things on which octroi is charged and those which are free, examples of the latter being piece-goods, kerosine, &c. The holding of each barrier is supposed to have a fixed monetary value, and the *mohurrirs* who sit in the receipt of custom are popularly regarded as lucky fellows with a future before them if octroi survives the strong movement now on foot against it.

Calcutta is again being crowded with the pilgrims who swarmed the banks of the river a few weeks back on their way to Puri to take part in the car drawing festival. Large numbers of them have been arriving by steamer daily, most of them in a more pitiable condition than when they left for Jagannath. The third class waiting-rooms at Howrah as well as the approaches to the station are crowded with these pilgrims, whom it will undoubtedly take many days to send away. To add to their misfortunes, cholera has broken out among them ; and several deaths are reported daily from all parts of the town, as a very large number of them, finding themselves unable to get away, have scattered themselves in the Northern Division of the town. On Saturday the *Urya* arrived with 753 and the *Unbica* with 300 pilgrims, one of whom died while the vessel was proceeding up the river. The several Hospitals in the city are over crowded with patients from among these people.

Granted that octroi has surpassed expectation as a cause of worry to the Board and of loss and inconvenience to trade, it has more than realised anticipations as a source of income. According to the schedule framed on the standard laid down by Government, the collections were estimated at (apparently on the gross sum, although this is not very clearly stated) Rs. 76,720 from 1st October to 31st March last, but the actual gross realisations were Rs.1,36,722, leaving, after deducting refunds on exports, a net income of Rs. 1,04,842. Considerably better results would have been forthcoming, had not refunds in certain articles, owing to heavy stocks having been held, exceeded the duty levied under the same heads. This was notably the case as regards sugar, Rs. 14,746 having been paid away in refunds, while only Rs. 4,186 was collected.

A new pattern field service cap has been approved for troops at present wearing round forage caps, and is considered very smart and becoming and, unlike the Glengarry, suitable to all rank and ages. It is high time that the round field forage cap became obselete, for it is a great source of expenditure to the soldier, who has to get its band renewed on an average once a month, and the cap itself blocked continually, as it invariably gets out of shape when packed for transit.

Elahi Buksh's suit against the North-Western Railway was continued on Saturday at Lahore. The principal witness examined was Surgeon-Captain Drury, who made an examination of the plaintiff on the 14th and 17th July. Dr. Drury differed from Dr. Perry and Dr. Evans on certain points as to the plaintiff's condition, and in the explanation of symptoms described by them as existing.

The vacancy on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment caused by the recent retirement of the Rev. J. Mills Walker, M. A., Senior Chaplain, will, says the *Madras Diocesan Record*, not be filled up by an appointment to the Madras Establishment but goes to the provision of a clergyman for the English congregation at Trevandrum under the Bishop in Travancore and Cochin. Three of the Madras Chaplaincies having also been transferred to the Bengal-Rangoon Establishment, the strength of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment is now permanently reduced to 36 Chaplains.

The forthcoming annual Telegraph Report shows an increase of telephone exchanges from sixteen to twenty-three, and an increase of about 15 per cent. in private telephones. India is nevertheless extraordinarily backward in adopting the advantages of telephonic communication. The form of telephone which the Indian Telegraph Department has decided to introduce for public use, everywhere, is the British Post Office telephone machine, which it is hardly an exaggeration to say is as perfect as a telephone can be. In this, as in other matters, the Telegraph Department seems actuated solely by a desire to consult the public convenience.

The death is reported of the only child of the Maharaja of Kashmir, a girl about two years old.

The fiat has gone forth for the immediate removal of the Madras Station Hospital (Military) next to the General Hospital, to the hospital buildings at Poonamallee, where the Military Hospital will in future be located. The removal takes place almost immediately. A small hospital will, however, be maintained in Fort St. George, where urgent cases will be attended to, before being sent on to Poonamallee.

From the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 2 Europeans 10 East Indians, 24 Native Christians, 298 Hindus, and 38 Mahomedans, died within the Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 372 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 315. The deaths are thus classified :—1 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 11 from measles, 113 from fevers, 58 from dysentery, 32 from diarrhœa, and 156 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 42·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 36·2 per 1,000 per annum.

It is reported that no success has yet been obtained by the local authorities in their endeavours to obtain European or Eurasian apprentices as gardeners at the Lucknow Government gardens.

The sixth annual report of the Calcutta light horse has just been published. The addition to the strength is most marked. In 1881-82 the Corps, then Mounted Infantry, boasted of 49 efficient members, 4 non-efficient, total 53. In 1887-88 the designation Mounted Infantry was put aside, and gave place to the more ambitious tittle of Cavalry. The Corps then showed on its rolls 82 efficients, 9 non-efficient, total 91, and 13 Honorary Members. To-day it stands 96 efficients 18 non-efficients, total 114, with 111 Honorary Members. A very satisfactory result. The Squadron was present on parade, with regular troops in the Garrison, on the Proclamation Day of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, on the 2nd Janury 1893. "The Annual Camp-of-Exercise was held on the Calcutta Maidan to the north of the Presidency Jail, from 4th to 19th February, both days inclusive. The site selected was the same as that of the previous year, and was again found most convenient. The presence of Captain Edwards, Adjutant of the Behar Light Horse, was productive of great advantage to the Squadron. He was good enough to express his readiness to act as Adjutant during the camp if Goverment would sanction his doing so ; and the necessary leave having been obtained Captain Edwards devoted himself with great energy to the work of the camp, and his assistance was invaluable. The Corps drilled for the first time as two Squadrons, and used for the first time the new Drill Book under Captain Edwards' directions. Considering the short time available the progress made was creditable."

Experiments are proceeding in India with a view to testing the destructive action of cordite gases in the Lee-Metford rifle. The introduction of a thick wad into the cartridge has certainly reduced the damage done, which is usually at the point in the barrel where the bullet is "set up" immediately after the explosion of the charge. The wad acts as a sort of cushion for the gas, allowing greater space for expansion and thus lessening the pressure on the barrel. Over two thousand rounds have been fired from a rifle without any ill-effects being shown, but it is desired to reach double that number, as, on an average, each soldier fires three hundred rounds per year. The "life" of a rifle should be ten years at least, and with careful handling it should last fourteen years if not used on a campaign. The Snider, which was originally very strongly constructed, was made to last over twenty years, until the rifling was almost worn-out, and now as a breech-loading smooth-bore in the hands of the military police it is still a serviceable weapon. The curious thing about cordite is that in field-guns it is less destructive than black-powder, except in the matter of the vent where the gas causes rapid erosion. This is being got over by special appliances, and it is not likely that any new smokeless explosive will be adopted for the British Army. India, for the present, will rely upon cordite imported from England, until the experiments for its manufactnre at Kirkee have been carried out. The production of the explosive is almost entirely confined to the Government factories in England, as private firms have not taken it up on a large scale. This is mainly because they are required by the ordnance authorities to make their own nitroglycerine—a wise precaution, as upon the purity of this composition depends the effectiveness of cordite itself.

Many suggestions have been made for dealing with the belated silver of the exchange banks, writes a contemporay but the latest is one which has a charming simplicity about it. Mr. Ch ristophoridi proposes that the Government should take all silver shipped before June 26th and coin it on the same terms as obtained before the passing of the Currency Act. He states that by this course the taxpayers would be saved forty lakhs of rupees, the difference between the invoice cost and the present price of the silver. He does not say what the profit to the banks would be, but one can easily see how they would score all along the line. Their coup in selling Government paper, receiving payment for it in gold at home and then shipping out silver to meet their liabilities in Calcutta and Bombay, would be complete. We should not, however, grumble if they gained, provided the Indian taxpayer did not suffer. But what would be the immedinte effect ? Exchange would be driven down to a point whereat the Government would lose not forty lakhs, but probably treble that amount in its home remittances. Even as it is the Secretary of state cannot obtain 1s. 3 7-8d. for his Council bills, and he would be cornered more than ever if the £1,300,000 worth of silver were to be accepted at the mints on the old terms, The banks would require fewer bills than ever from the India Office, and we might see exchange drop again below fifteenpence. The effect of the currency reform would be nullified, there is no saying for how long. The Government have, we consider, been more than generous in offering to take the silver at the current rate of exchange, or at a fixed rate of 1s 3 3-4d. More than this they cennot be expected to do, and their case is so strong that the Secretary of State is certain to refuse to grant the banks better terms, though the pressure likely to be brought to bear upon him by the directors and their friends at home will be very great.

One of the most extraordinary incidents in modern journalism is to be recorded in connection with the loss of the Victoria. Several hours before any rumour of the disaster had reached a London newspaper office, the essential facts had been given to its readers by a journal in one of the most distant cities of South America. The news that the Victoria had been lost, and that Admiral Tryon with nearly 500 of his men had perished, came to the knowledge of the London correspondent of La Nation of Buenos Ayres, from a private source, at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. He instantly cabled it to his paper, the difference in time leaving ample opportunity for its transmission in season for publication in the Friday morning edition. It was not until about 10 o'clock on the same day that the direful news first became current in London.

One story of M. Clemenceau's last bloodless duel with his agressor, yet again M. Deroulede, is almost comical in its Gallic theatricality. M. Clemenceau kissed all the staff of *La Justice* before going out, and when begged not to endanger his life answered in fine French style that he had been out too often to feel any fear. Three shots were exchanged with his adversary—who, in addition, also to kissing his friends, had distributed locks of his hair —only, however, to the peril of a bystander, and then the reporters present bundled up their kodaks and note-books, and hurried back from Saint Ouen to Paris.

THE SILVER CRISIS.

Mr. Moreton Frewen writes as follows to a contemporary :—Sir,—The Currency Revolution is developing so rapidly that it is of little use, over such distances, to write up closely the position of silver to-day. General Warner, the President of the American Silver Leagues, writes to me as follows :—

"Before the mints of India were closed to the coinage of rupees, I should have said that the so-called Sherman Law could not possibly be repealed without a substitute more favourable to free coinage even than the Sherman Law ; but the sudden change of front in India has greatly strengthened the advocates of repeal on this side, and the gold monometallists are determined to seize upon the present moment to establish, finally and for ever, the single gold standard. Congress has been called to meet, as you are aware, on August 7th. Cleveland will be able, I think, to muster a majority in the House in favour of repeal, but not of unconditional repeal. Our hope is in the Senate, and while in the end a majority may be secured for repeal, it will not be except at the end of a desperate struggle, nor until some satisfactory substitute has been agreed upon. You need not be surprised to find a compromise taking the form, in the end, of a change of ratio, perhaps to 20 to one. A change may be made in the weight of both the eagle and the silver dollar—the eagle, say, to 220 gr. and the standard dollar to 440 gr. This would make the eagle almost exactly the equivalent of £2 sterling. I am only giving this as a conjecture. They may repeal the Sherman Law, but they cannot overthrow bimetallism. The action of the British Government, however, in closing the mints of Inndia and fixing the rate of exchang at a ratio of about 21 6-10 to 1 will make it difficult, I fear, to ever restore free coinage in the United States on the ratio of 16 to 1. I wish you would write me your views as to such a change. If the United States should change its ratio, should not England change the rupee rate for India ?"

But I think heroic measures are now in order in the United States. That country has got immense interests to protect, not only immense sums invested in silver mines and in railways largely dependent on those mines, in smelters and machine works, but her lead, copper and gold mines are largely dependent upon the profit of the bye-product of silver in the lead, copper and gold ores. Also the nation has some 800 million dollars of silver current, all of which is jeopardised by the present position.

It is not likely that America will sacrifice property of such dimensions upon the altar of economic fallacies. I believe then that all parties at Washington, when Congress has assembled, may unite on some such compromise as this ; to give a bounty of three shillings per ounce on the export of American silver bullion ; this bounty on an estimated product of sixty million ounces would cost the nation nine millions sterling annually. The compromise would suit the mining interest ; it would suit Wall Street, for all purchases having been suspended the prospect of a premium on gold would disappear ; lastly, it would be looked upon with favour by the farmers and cotton-planters, who, now that your rupee is fixed at sixteenpence, would no longer care to what price silver fell in the European markets. I mean that a further vast fall in the price of silver would no longer stimulate, at their expense, exports of wheat and cotton from India to Europe. Should such a compromise be effected, what a rod is in pickle—a rod that would teach us the lesson in five months. Silver would be sold in London for a shilling an once so that the bullion value of the silver in the five-franc piece would fall to a franc, in the rupee to fivepence. As I pointed out to you in a previous letter, the invasion of France by Germany, or of India by Russia, would under such conditions be largely financed by the "free coinage" on the part of the invaders of five-franc pieces and rupees ; and the military position apart, your opinion revenue would be engulfed ; the trade of the Bombay mills with China, the Straits and Japan, would be cut off, while China would enjoy a monopoly of the tea trade with Europe. Turning to Mexico, where English investments are on an enormous scale, the fall in exchange would bring insolvency ; while with the Hong-Kong exchanges down to eightpence, England's exports to China would be entirely stopped. These are no visionary dangers ; they would follow inevitably from the repeal of the Sherman Act, and a bonus on exported silver bullion. I shall be much surprised if with the thorough knowledge of exchange questions and England's investment position which Senators Jones, Allison and others took back from Brussels, some such compromise as I have outlined does not receive the serious consideration of Congress during September. We have arrived at the crisis of the monetary war, and a nation so rich as the United States, embarrassed by a huge surplus revenue, holds all the other nations in the hollow of its hand.

I notice that the "Times" Calcutta correspondent is naturally indignant at the gyrations of the India Office, who still think it necessary, as Mr. George Russell declared in the House the other night, to sell Council drafts to "the highest bidder." It has not yet dawned on Mr. Russell that there should be no bidding nor bargaining about it ; that what was promised the world of trade as some compensation for the extreme disturbance all over the world, was a fixed par of exchange with India. The fact is that over here only the bimetallists in the House or the India Office know anything about currency matters, and they naturally are not coming to the relief of the Indian executive. Mr. Gladstone's own position is most humiliating ; he knows nothing whatever of the subject, nor why the Indian mints have been closed, and when Sir John Lubbock, equally in a fog, asked him last night whether the change involved the Indian Government giving on demand a sovereign for fifteen rupees, Mr. Gladstone could give no answer whatever.

To one further development of interest I call your attention. The current legal tender coin of East and Central Africa is the Austrian Maria Theresa dollar. It now appears that the Vienna mint will coin these dollars on demand for a seigniorage of, I think, two per cent only. In the past fortnight a very extensive coinage of these pieces has taken place ; it has become very profitable to take these coins to Africa, buy rupees which are also current there, and ship the rupees to India. Should there be a further fall in silver, great care must be taken at Bombay that rupees are not struck illicitly in Africa and shipped home.

THE AHMEDABAD LADIES' LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited this town in company of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay an influential meeting of European and Native ladies and gentlemen was held near the Female Training College for the purpose of laying the first foundation-stone of Bholanath Library and Literary Institute for Women. Though many years have elapsed since the day the foundation-stone was laid by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught nothing whatsoever seems to have been done for constructing the building as the ground selected for the purpose is as unoccupied at present as it was before the performance of the interesting ceremony, and no sign of any progress in the direction is visible. May I request you to find a corner to this letter to attract the attention of those gentlemen who may have been entrusted with the carrying out of the noble object ? Surely, the educated ladies of the Parsee as well as Hindu communities will be extremely thankful to you if by so doing the commencement of the work be speedily undertaken by the gentlemen concerned. If the work cannot, however, be undertaken on account of some causes unknown to the public will you be good enough to allow the gentlemen concerned to bring the same to the notice of the public by publishing an answer to this communication through the columns of your paper ? Some assurance of the work not being given up entirely will undoubtedly oblige all ladies interested in the movement whether they be Parsees or Hindus, and whether their names be

"PIROJBAI OR LUXMIBAI."

Ahmedabad, Aug. 1.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, &c., with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr T Anderson	Mr and Mrs de Graythor
Mr Fry	Mr and Mrs Reid
Mr J H Harrison	Mr G H Habbard
Mr H Helbrow	Miss P Roberts
Mr J Laing Piers	Mr D Fraser
Capt Barrington	Mr P E Macleau
Mr Robsch	Mr D Welsh
Mr C E Wild	Mr A Taylor

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Baker	Mr Webb
Mr Deake Brockman	Mr A Mull
Mr R G Hamilton	Mr J Stanford
Mr A Labonadiere	Mr C E Frost
Mr G Stevenson	Mr O Malligan
Mr H Douglas Tayler	Mr Murray
Mr Tanqui Jan	Mr Turner
Mr Zamiruddin	Mr Bingley
Revd J Ellis	Mr and Mrs H Heatly

The adjournment of the Courts of Small Causes of Surat and Broach has been granted from the 16th October to the 5th November.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which Messrs. Ralli Brothers charged Canji Sewji, in respect of Rs. 4,950. Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Dinshaw Davar defended the accused. His Worship, in delivering judgment, said :—The accused Canji Sewji, of the firm of Khimji Canji, is charged by Ramchunder Krishnarao, the head clerk of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, merchants of Bombay, with having on or about the 16th day of May, 1893, at Bombay, cheated Messrs. Ralli Brothers, by falsely pretending that 630 bags of rapeseed would be delivered to them by the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities, on the production by them of the railway receipts of the said company, for the said 630 bags, and so dishonestly induced them to deliver to the said Canji Shewji the sum of Rs. 4,950, in part payment of the said 630 bags at that time, knowing that delivery would not be made to Messrs. Ralli Brothers of the said bags.

Mr. Owen for the prosecution called the informant Ramchunder Krishnarao, who together with the two brokers, Messrs. Sacchi and Delloporta and Mr. Stephanides, Krishnarao Daryawan, a clerk, and Hormusji Bomonji, the shroff, all of the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, prove that the accused Canji Sewji, on the 16th May last, sold to Messrs. Ralli Brothers 630 bags of brown rapeseed to arrive from Hissar by the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the terms that 90 per cent. of the price of the seeds should be paid by Messrs. Ralli Brothers to the accused on his delivering to them of the railway receipts for the said bags of seeds, and that the sum of Rs. 4,950 being the 90 per cent. aforesaid was paid to the accused who signed a receipt therefor, and handed to Messrs. Ralli Brothers at the same time the said railway receipts for the said 630 bags. The evidence of Ramchunder Krishnarao further went to prove that on the 17th May he was informed by the railway authorities that the delivery of the said consignment had been stopped under orders by telegram sent from Hissar on the 15th of May, and that he further ascertained that the accused's firm had been told early on the morning of the 16th May, that he could not have the delivery of the said seed from the railway company until he had paid the sum of Rs. 12,000 due by the accused's firm to the consignor of the said seeds.

It was further given in evidence by the witness for the prosecution that at no time has the accused ever informed Messrs. Ralli Brothers that delivery of the said seed would not be made to them by the railway company on the production by them of the said railway receipts, and that had Messrs. Ralli Brothers been so informed that such delivery would not then have been made, they would not have purchased and paid for the said 630 bags of seed, and that no explanation, although the accused was frequently requested to do so, has ever been made, or attempted to be made, by him to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, why the said goods have never been delivered to them after their payment to the accused of the said sum of Rs. 4,950. Formal evidence was given by a servant of the railway company, that orders has been received by the company to stop the delivery of the goods, and on that order they would not have delivered the goods to Messrs. Ralli Brothers had they produced the railway receipts for them. Evidence was also given that *hoondies* were drawn on the accused against these bags of seed, which were so sold, and for which he had delivered the railway receipts to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and which said *hoondies* were dishonured, because they were not met by the accused. *Hoondies* were also drawn on accused against other goods which had been consigned to the accused, and which had only been partially met and paid, and that at the time he sold these seeds to Messrs. Ralli Brothers he sold other seeds to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the delivery of which had also been stopped by the orders of the sellers thereof.

Mr. Owen then contended that a clear case of cheating had been established against the accused and argued that the accused knowing he was in insolvent circumstances at the time, and being in other pecuniary difficulties, having to meet not only those *hoondies* which were drawn on him against the consignment of goods from Hissar, but others also which had been drawn on him against goods shipped to him from Mozuffurnagar, went to Messrs. Ralli Brothers fully aware, of these facts and dishonestly concealing them from Messrs. Ralli Brothers sold these seeds to that firm, knowing at the time that they would not be delivered, and the delivery of which had in fact already been stopped during their transit by the order of the consignor and unpaid vendor.

The accused in his statement said that he did not know that the goods would be stopped, or he would not have sold the goods, that he did not understand a telegram that he had received, and that his agent had no right to stop the seeds which were his, and that he is willing to pay for them.

down in the law books that by insolvency, is meant a general inability to pay over debts, and of this inability the failure to pay one just and admitted debt would probably be sufficient evidence. Again the fact of "stopped payment" has been considered as a matter of course to be such an insolvency as justified a stoppage in transitu. The fact of whether the vendee is insolvent may not transpire until after the stoppage, the right to stop does not require the vendee to have been found insolvent. After a careful consideration of the evidence that has been adduced in this case, and all the facts and circumstances in connection therewith, I find it impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the accused at the time he entered into the contract to sell the rapeseed to and received the sum of Rs. 4,950 in part payment thereof from Messrs. Ralli Brothers was in insolvent circumstances and was being pressed for the payment of money by his creditors at the time, and required immediate money to pacify them, of all of which facts he was then fully aware, and also that he at that time knew that these bags of seed could not nor would not be delivered to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, because they had been stopped as the telegrams from Hissar showed him by the consignor thereof, and that the accused possessing this knowledge dishonestly concealed it from Messrs. Ralli Brothers and obtained from them the sum of Rs. 4,950 and thereby committed the offence of cheating under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. I, therefore, convict the accused under that section, and considering this, a case for exemplary punishment, sentence the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 1st August were published in yesterdays Government Gazette :—

Rarachi.—River at Kotri on 31st, 20 feet 9 inches against 16 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Kharif crops coming on. Rats doing some damage in Jati Taluka. Floods in Shahbandar Taluka. Agriculture stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 15 feet 3 inches against 13 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Rice transplantation continues; other standing crops flourishing. Locusts visited Shikarpur, Sukkur and Naushahro, slightly injuring trees and jowari. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowings almost completed. Crops thriving. Rice damage by rats in Tando Bago Taluka. Cattle in good condition. River still rising.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Sowing operations continue. Crickets doing considerable damage to crops on the Desert Canal, Kashmor Taluka; seeds are being put down again where destroyed.

Tar and Parkar.—Rain throughout the distsict, maximum 2 inches 25 cents. Rats causing slight damage in two talukas.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 29th July 1893).—Rain for week, maximum at Sanand 45 cents, minimum at Dholka 2 cents; for season maxmum at Modasa 40·34 inches, minimum at Dhandhuka 12·91 inches. Sowing of bajri and cotton in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Very slight rain during the week, Sowing operations vigorously progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 29th July 1893).—Rain for week, maximum in Mehmadabad 10 cents, minimum in Anand 2 cents, average for the district 3 cents; for season maximum in Nadiad 36 inches 90 cents, minimum in Matar 26 inches 88 cents, average for the district 31 inches. Sowing of bajri and kodra and transplantation of rice and kevto in progress. Young plants in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 16 cents in Broach, minimum 2 cents in Anklesvar; for season maximum 41 inches 63 cents in Broach, minimum 24 inches 89 cents in Amod. Sowing of cotton, jowari and bajri in progress throughout the district. Transplantation of rice completed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 29th July 1893).—Rain throughout the district except in Surat maximum 2 inches 23 cents in Chikhli, minimum 16 cents in Olpad; for season maximum 53 inches 28 cents in Chikhli, minimum 28 inches 28 cents in Jalalpur. Kharif sowings nearly completed in all talukas except in Pardi and Mandvi. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, average in the district 22 cents; for season at Dhulia 9 inches 78 cents, average in the district 18 inches 91 cents; more rain wanted almost in the whole district. Weeding continues. Crops withering for want of moisture in more of the talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 31st July 1893).—Rain for week in Nasik 30 cents, Igatpuri 3 inches 70 cents. Peint 1 inch 46 cents, very slight in other talukas except in Niphad, Chandor and Baglan talukas where there was none; for season at Nasik 24 inches 71 cents; more rain wanted throughout the district. Sowing of bajri and other kharif crops continues. In the east of Sinnar young bajri plants are being injured by caterpillars. Sowing operations retarded in Nandgaon Taluka for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day: total of week 4·01 inches: total to date 45·68, being 0·63 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 26th 1° warm on 27th and 29th, 1° cool on 28th, 2° cool on 30th and nil on 31st and 1st. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from east northeast from 26th to 28th, and from north from 29th to 31st: wind normal on 1st.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station 4 inches 59 cents, in talukas maximum at Shahapur 6 inches 47 cents, minimum at Dahanu 1 inch; for season at Thana 57 inches 64 cents. Transplantation of rice in progress; work partially retarded in Kalhim, Umbargaon, Shahapur and Mokhada talukas for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 5 inches 66 cents at Mahad, minimum 2 inches 5 cents at Pen. Transplantation of rice crops completed in two talukas, elsewhere nearly completed; that of varkas crops in progress. Weeding commenced. Young crops are doing well. More rain wanted. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 8·35 inches at Devgad, minimum 2·31 inches at Khed. Transplantation in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters 1 inch 66 cents; slight rain throughout the district except in taluka Sirur, maximum 1 inch 66 cents at Poona and minimum 3 cents at Dhond; for season at district head-quarters 22 inches 42 cents; more rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in all the talukas except Sirur where it is retarded for want of rain. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in seven talukas, maximum 91 cents in Karjat, minimum 4 cents in Akola; for season maximum 21 inches 69 cents in Akola, minimum 10 inches 48 cents in Nevasa. Sowing of bajri continues in parts and retarded in others for want of rain. Standing crops withering in parts for want of moisture. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady, except in Nevasa where jowari is cheaper.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 29th July 1893).—Rain for week in Sholapur 54, Barsi 2·49, Madha 67, Karmala 25, Pandharpur 3·33, Sangola 04, and Malsiras 43 inches for season, in Sholapur 8 inches 60 cents, Barsi 13 inches 21 cents, Madha 13 inches 12 cents, Karmala 9 inches 19 cents, Pandharpur 9 inches 28 cents, Sangola 6 inches 42 cents and Malsiras 4 inches 40 cents, Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed. Young crops are in good condition except in taluka Madha where crops are withering for want of rain. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops in Sholapur, Karmala and Pandharpur talukas. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari at Pandharpur.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 40 cents, total 20 inches 32 cents; in talukas during week maximum 1 inch 5 cents in Tasgaon, minimum 18 cents in Vai. Sowing in progress in some talukas. More rain wanted in all talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Rain maximum at Muddebihal 5 inches 29 cents; minimum at Sindgi 83 cents. Ploughing, sowing and weeding operations progressing. Rats doing injury in seven talukas, but number diminishing at Muuddebihal, Bagalkot and Hungund.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 5 cents, total 24 inches 20 cents; during week from 16 cents to 2 inches 42 cents in other parts of district except at Athni; more wanted throughout the district. Sowing operations resumed. Damage by rats in parts of Gokak, Atni and Parasgad talukas.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district varying from 1 inch 72 cents in Hangal to 35 cents in Mugud; rain useful for standing crops and sowings. Crops promise well, but more rain is much required. Rats doing injury in Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur and Nargund talukas and grasshoppers in Mundargi Taluka.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 12 inches 31 cents at Ankola, minimum 55 cents at Haliyal. Sowing finished. Transplanting and weeding in progress, but still retarded in Mundgod, Yellapur, Haliyal and Supa talukas for want of sufficient rain. Young rice plants thriving. Garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 78 cents, total 92 inches 81 cents. Weeding in progress.

Wadhwan.—No rain at Wadhwan or in the district. Sowing operations completed. Weeding of cotton commenced. Rain wanted in some parts of the district.

Baroda.—Rain during week 10 cents, total 29 inches 89 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops in fair condition. Sowing operations in progress.

THE CUSTODY OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

THE Municipal Commissioner has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Times of India* :—

Sir,—You are quite right in saying that an interval of two years is quite long-enough for the forgetting of many things, but the true application of the remark lies against yourself and not Mr. P. M. Mehta. The latter gentleman was perfectly correct in saying that the Bank of Bombay emphatically refused two years ago ever to resume payment of interest on our current deposits. Your answer to this, which is no answer at all, is that Mr. Sleigh wrote to you on the 25th August, 1891, to say that the Bank would be ready at some future time to receive our moneys on fixed deposit, paying interest. This may be the case, but it is not the question. The original cause of complaint was the cessation of the payment of interest on our current deposits, which in the letter referred to Mr. Sleigh had the hardihood to speak of as not constituting any permanent change in the Bank's policy. Whether this is so or not may be judged of from the following facts :—From January, 1881, the Bank paid us interest on our current deposits at the average yearly rate of 2 per cent. It December 1890, they ceased to do so, and when challenged as to the reason the Secretary told us, in his letter of 18th August, 1891, that "the arrangement under which the Bank paid interest of certain" (all except current cash) "of the current deposits of the Municipality . . . was exceptional and was entered into on the grounds that the balances of these accounts partook in some measure of the nature of fixed deposits" (as they continue to do). "As a matter of fact, however, the arrangement was a distinct departure from the Bank's rule" a departure with ten years' usage to sanction it), and my directors now believe it to be wiser for the future to adhere strictly to the principle, for the future, of not allowing interest on current deposits." And this was no "permanent change of policy!" What is a permanent change of policy?

It is probable after the storm that has been raised that the Bank would be willing to receive our funds on fixed deposit, paying interest, but we can only dispose of a portion of our moneys in this way, and we are entirely at the mercy of the Bank. Supposing the present Bill to be rejected and things to settle down for a time, I should for one be fully prepared to be told that, as there is no legal compulsion on it to do so, the Bank will pay us no interest either on fixed or current deposit. It is this condition of things which the Corporation object to, this debasing and disabling thraldom, by which the ratepayers' moneys may be, have been, and are exploited for the sole profit of the shareholders of the Bank. Can any rational being suppose that the Corporation have any idea of plunging into speculation, or risking the funds of which they are trustees on dishonest or uncertain ventures? Those who imagine that the liberty now sought to be obtained is "dangerous," or that it would be "imprudent" to grant it, may be referred to the object lessons presented all around them. Every borough in Great Britain has always possessed it, and so has the Corporation of Calcutta, the only one in India which can be compared with the Corporation of Bombay. How often and when has this power proved dangerous with them? Has any statesman ever thought of withdrawing it?—Yours, &c.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, August 2, 1893.

"HINDOOS' PRACTICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel shame to inform this fact, through the medium of your valuable paper, to the members of Bombay Gymkhana as well as to those who take interest in playing cricket that the annual cricket match of the Bombay Gymkhana with the Hindoo Cricket Club should be disbanded this year only; because the latter are quite unable to play with the former. The latter have not well-practised this year as they had well-practised last year. This year their scores, I see, are pitiable to each and every one who takes interest in this game. I hope, therefore, that the Bombay Gymkhana should stop to play the cricket match with the "Champion Players of the Hindoo Cricket Club." I wonder, how did the Bombay Gymkhana accept the cricket match with such blind players whom even do not know how to hold the bat. Amongst them there is only one good batsman as well as bowler is D. M. Choneker, and whose score I see in every match is creditable to Hindoos.

Now I don't want to write more than what I have written.

Yours, &c.,
A PARSEE CRICKETER WHO WISHES
THE FAREWELL OF HINDOO
CRICKET CLUB.

Sir,—Will you be so kind as to print my article in the issue of to-morrow, I will be very much pleased with you.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

THE following is the text of the Despatch which Lord Kimberley has addressed to the Governor-General of India, in forwarding to him the Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 2nd of June last, in favour of having all open competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service held for the future in England and India simultaneously, instead of in England alone, as has been the practice heretofore :—

"My Lord Marquess,—I transmit herewith to your Excellency copy of a Resolution passed by the House of Commons as to the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India for the Indian Civil Service, and I request that your Government will give a prompt and careful examination to the subject, and that you will inform me in what mode, in your opinion, and under what conditions and limitations, this Resolution could be carried into effect.

"2. I need scarcely add that in asking to be furnished with the opinion of your Government it is not my desire to fetter in any way their discretion as to the observations they may think fit to make on the Resolution.

"3. I will only point out that it is indispensable that an adequate number of the members of the Civil Service shall always be Europeans, and that no scheme would be admissible which does not fulfil that essential condition.—I have, &c.

"KIMBERLEY."

Attached to the Parliamentary paper containing the copy of this despatch are copies of lengthy Minutes from six members of the Council of India in London, protesting in the most emphatic fashion against the policy of simultaneous examinations enunciated in the House of Commons Resolution. The members of the Council of India who have formulated these Minutes are General Sir P. Lumsden, Sir John Strachey, General Sir Donald Stewart, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir James Peile, and Sir A. C. Lyall.

THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

THE "Indian Medico-Chirurgical Review" writes Soon after his retirement Dr. Vandyke Carter, one of the late principals of the Grant Medical College, forwarded to his Excellency Lord Reay the handsome sum of Rs. 10,000 to found a lectureship to be called after the name of Lord Reay, as a tribute to his keen appreciation for improving medical teaching in the Grant Medical College. We hear that Dr. J. A. da Gama has been appointed the first lecturer, the subject chosen by him being the Physiology of Vision. Need we say we highly appreciate the selection of Dr. da Gama, and we congratulate him on the honour which is a silent but eloquent testimony of what we say elsewhere in this issue about the abilities of the medical graduates of the Bombay University.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND LIEUT. R. A. ENGLISH is to be Paymaster with honorary rank of Capt. 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. J. GRANT, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUT. T. MOSS, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to resign the service.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

REGULATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the following alterations in, and additions to, the Regulations have been made by the Senate and have received the approval of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council :—

Alterations.—I.—In Regulation 5, I. ii, page 39 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93, the figure "(1)" before the words "As at Matriculation," and the words "(2) Reading aloud and translating or explaining a passage from some standard author; (3) Writing to Dictation" have been left out. II.—The figures "30" in line 1 of Regulation 4, page 101 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93, have been left out and the figures "50" inserted in their place.

Additions.—I.—The following words have been added at the end of Regulation 1 of the Regulations for awarding the Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship (page 297 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93) :—"Provided that in 1892 the Scholarship be awarded on the results of both the First B.A. Examination and the Intermediate Examination, and that in 1893 and following years on the results of the Intermediate Examination only." II.—The following words have been added at the end of Regulation 3 of the Regulations for awarding the Sir Frank Souter Scholarships (page 300 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93) :—"Provided that in 1892 the Scholarship be awarded on the results of both the First B.A. Examination and the Intermediate Examination, and that in 1893 and following years on the results of the Intermediate Examination only, when the Scholarship shall be called "The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the Intermediate Examination."

REGULATIONS FOR AWARDING THE MRS. SATYAVATI LALUBHAI SAMALDAS SCHOLARSHIP.

A Scholarship, to be called the "Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship," of the annual value of about Rs. 200 or the interest of the fund invested, shall be awarded by the Syndicate, whenever vacant, to the Hindu female candidate who has passed the First Examination in Medicine, within the twelve months preceding the award, with the highest number of marks, provided she holds no other University Scholarship, of the same or higher value. If she holds such other Scholarship, the Scholarship will be awarded to the Hindu female candidate who passes the said Examination with the next highest number of marks. In the event of no Hindu candidate being qualified under the Rule, the Scholarship will be awarded to any other female candidate who fulfils the requirements of this Rule.

The Scholarship shall be tenable for one year.

The candidate who is awarded the Scholarship must satisfy the Syndicate, within six weeks from the date of her election, that she has joined a college recognized in the Faculty of Medicine.

The stipend of the Scholarship shall, subject to a deduction of 5 per centum to be contributed to the General Fund of the University, be payable half-yearly by the University Registrar on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such college, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that her conduct is good, and that her progress in University studies is satisfactory.

Should the scholar discontinue her University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for futhering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

THE SIR DINSHAW MANEKJI PETIT MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

A Scholarship, to be called "The Honourable Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Scholarship for lady medical students founded from surplus funds of the public entertainment given in honour of the Knighthood conferred on that gentleman on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress," of the value of Rs. 260 and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the female candidate who passes the First Examination in Medicine with the higest number of marks, and is especially recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiners, on condition that she prosecutes her studies in a college or institution recognized by the University of Bombay in the Faculty of Medicine with a view to qualify herself for the medical profession.

The candidate who is awarded the scholarship must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of her election, that she has joined a college or institution recognized by the University of Bombay in the Faculty of Medicine.

The stipend of the Scholarship shall, subject to a deduction of five per centum to be contributed to the General Fund of the University, be payable half-yearly by the University Registrar on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholar is in regular attendance at the college, that her conduct is good, and that her progress in University studies is satisfactory.

Should the scholar discontinue her University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the scholarship forfeited.

Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 22, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	93	2	163
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,50,000	3,95,000	9,000	6,54,000
Total for 3 weeks	3,64,000	5,50,000	13,000	9,27,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	95,778	1,63,030	5,406	2,64,214
Per mile of Ry do.	57	98	3	158
Total to corresponding date do.	3,21,980	7,57,276	20,037	11,12,283

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 8,786
Decrease to Date..... ,, 1,85,253

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd July 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	20	8	...	28
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,250	530	20	1,800
Total for 3 weeks	1,750	730	30	2,510
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

A LARGE Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition was held in the grounds of St. Peter's, Brighton, on the 3rd July. Amongst those present were: Lord Wolseley, Lady Bamson, Mr. Gerald Loder, M.P., General Cavanagh, General Aitken, &c. Mrs. Cavanagh gave away the prizes.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE NATIV EPRESS.

ADDITIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE *Rast Goftar* remarks :—Two additions have been made this week to the Legislative Council. Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia has been nominated by Government for a further period of two years. When Mr. Mehta shall have been elevated to the Supreme Council, Mr. Wadia will be the only Parsee member in the Provincial Council. Such a body cannot be regarded as complete if it is filled exclusively with lawyers or politicians of one particular type. It must represent adequately a variety of important interests which must undoubtedly include technical industry, and the Hon. Mr. Wadia is best fitted to represent it in the Council. It is in accordance with general expectations that Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar should have received a majority of votes of the Fellows of the Bombay University. Of the rival candidates Mr. Kirkpatrick stood next to him, and Mr. Kapadia was nowhere. No one will call in question the fitness of Mr. Javerilal for the honour of representing the University in the Reformed Council. His example should be an encouragement to those who are not gifted with brilliant talents or the charm of the tongue. Patience, perseverance and plodding industry have amply made up for the natural limitations of his intelect, and these qualities, combined with clearness of mind, have enabled him to acquire a leading position in the public life of the city and win the loving admiration of his own section of the community who have boundless confidence in him as their leader, guide and protector. Mr. Javerilal will not be quite new to the Council, as he had once before been nominated to it by the Government of Lord Reay.

DR. R. G. BHANDARKAR.

The *Native Opinion* writes :—Poona has shown commendable activity in the performance of its duty towards Dr. Bhandarkar. The students of the Deccan College were the first in the field and after entertaining their late Professor at a dinner party, presented to him an address, which well depicts the feelings of reverence in which the learned Doctor has always been held by his pupils. On the 25th instant a public meeting was held in the rooms of the Native General Library to consider the means to erect a permanent memorial to the distinguished educationist who has now retired after a long and meritorious service. The meeting was a success, the President, Prof. Selby and a number of other speakers doing full justice to all the services of the learned Doctor to his countrymen. In spite of the divergence of opinion between the general public and Dr. Bhandarkar, in regard to social, and latterly even political questions, there was scarcely a hitch to mar the general unanimity of the proceedings. It was evidently felt that in spite of difference of views, Dr. Bhandarkar's educational services were so great and his sincerity of convictions so much beyond doubt that there could be no two opinions as to the real greatness of the man and the necessity of perpetuating his name.

OUR COMING VICEROY.

Who will be our next Viceroy? asks the *Rast Goftar*. Several names have been mentioned by journalistic gossips, but, as it sometimes happens, none of the personages named by them for this high office, with an air of more or less authority, may be selected for it. Lord Kimberly is held by them to be one of the most likely persons for the office. Some of the news-retailers have gone so far as to say that the appointment has been actually offered to him, and proceeding on this assumption writers of Tory proclivities have commenced attacking his lordship and comparing him odiously with Lord Ripon. To the natives of India it would be an honour for a statesman to be compared with Lord Ripon, and if Lord Kimberley presents any of the characteristics which have been the distinguishing feature of Lord Ripon's moral greatness, it would undonbtedly be a great recommendation of his lordship for the exalted office.

THE CRISIS IN THE OPIUM TRADE.

The *Indu Prakash* discourses: Government have not to look long for the effect their currency policy has been producing on the trade with the Far East. The Bombay Millowners have already met together and countined their policy of working short days. And now we have to chronicle the petition of the Bombay opium merchants who ask for a reduction of the opium duty in order to enable the trade which is simply paralised. This means also a serious loss to the Government. Our readers will easily form an idea of the gravity of the situation when they see that only 30 chests were brought to Bombay from the Malwa districts during the last fortnight as against 700 or 800 chests that used to arrive in Bombay in a fortnight previous to the action on the part of the Indian Government. The stocks already in China consist of 4,242 chests of Malwa and 8,462 chests of the Bengal opium. It is natural that the merchants are quite at sea as to what action to take in this matter.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* thinks :—That is a step in the right direction which the Indian party has just taken. Reuter telegraphed recently that Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji have prepared a Bill for the abolition of that "abominable and obstructive" body of fossilised Anglo-Indian known as the Council of India. Of course, it is no easy task this attempt at polishing off that antiquated but mischief-making institution from the face of the earth. Indians would take it as an unmixed blessing the event whenever it comes off. But we fear, Anglo-Indians will only apprehend the contingency with "mixed" feelings. The *Pioneer* and its ilk have eulogised and denounced the Council in turn as it suited for the time the interests of the bureaucracy of the land. But the English democracy will not care for the groans, the jibes, and the jeers of such. As to holding an Inquisition every 20 years over the conduct of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, there can be no two opinions. It was this Inquisition up to 1853 which kept the E. I. Company straight in its conduct with the people. India got King Stork for King Log! So that the necessity of an inquiry every 20 years still holds good. It is now the only course left to bring to account our irresponsible rulers.

THE POST-GRADUATES' COURSE OF LECTURES.

Says the *Rast Goftar* :—As one of our oldest and respected medical graduates, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang was allowed the honour of delivering the preliminary address at the inauguration of the Post-Gradnates' Course of Lectures at the University Hall. The lectures will be delivered by doctors of ability and experience, and the Syndicate deserves acknowledgement for their readiness in permitting the use of the hall for this purpose. The influential committee of the profession outside the college, under whose auspices the lectures are to be delivered, first applied to Dr. Gray, the ex-principal of the Grant Medical College, to allow them the use of the Framjee Petit Research Institute Theatre, but the request was declined. It would not, of course, do to give such a reasonable request a refusal point-blank. An appeal was then made to Government, but with no better result. The Government professed their willingness to grant it, but they wanted to impose conditions which the Committee, having regard to their own dignity and self-respect, could not comply with. It was required of them that the Principal should see to the fitness of their lecturer, and that the lectures must be sanctioned by him. Government must have known that such degrading terms would never be agreed to, and we do not think it is unfair to infer that, being unwilling to allow the use of the theatre, they had simply hit upon this device for the attainment of their wish. The Institute would be the best place for the meeting of medical men for mutual intercourse and the discussion of scientific questions. In his speech at the opening of the Institute, Lord Harris himself dwelt upon this aspect of its usefulness. Yet his Government have considered it necessary to insist upon the impossible conditions, and the opportunity of putting the Institute to the use, to which his Excellency pointed out, has thus been thrown away.

The *Gujerati* observes :—The address deliverd by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang at the inauguration of the Post-Graduate's Course of Lectures deserves more than a passing notice even at the hands of lay journals, because it alludes to a regrettable incident which once more illustrntes the deplorable attitude of Lord Harris' government towards educated natives. It was only the other day that we animadverted on the conduct of his Excellency's government in refusing to place the old records of Peshwas in the hands of two of the ablest and most distingnished native scholars. The present case is even more glaring. In face of what his Excellency himself had declared at the opening of the Petit Research Institute, the Bombay Government have chosen to treat the organizers of the Post-Graduate's Course of Lectures in a manner unworthy of themselves offensive to the native medical profession and to the philanthropic founder of the Institute. His Excellency in opening the proceedings of the enlarged Legislative Council, hopefully relied upon the support of the honourable members in maintaining the dignity and decorum of the august assembly over which he happened to preside at the time. We hope we are right in saying that Governments have dignity and decorum to preserve outside the Council Hall, and if we are right in this supposition, it is not the honourable members but Government themselves that have helped to destroy it by their own ill-considered action. The leaders of the native medical profession possess the respect and confidence at least of the Syndicate of the University, and with these credentials they will be content for the present despite the insult to which the local Government have subjected them.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF AUSTRALIAN WOMEN.

MISS J. NICHOLSON, in the July number of the "North American Review," criticises Australian women somewhat severely. The Australian lady, it seems, is worn down by the weight of domesticity :—Family cares and household duties absorb her; servants worry her. The happy knack of dividing life into parts and sustaining many interests has yet to be acquired. Accomplishments are neglected; daacing goes to the wall; for reading there is no time. But should domesticity fail to engross her, and the giddy whirl of society sweep her away from home, the household becomes a scene of disorder. Perhaps this is why the average domesticated Australian becomes so uninteresting after marriage. Her life narrows down, she seldom shares her husband's interests, her conversation fluctuates between scandal and servants' delinquencies, fashions, and the children. Her days are varied by tea and gossip, with visits and occasional entertainments thrown in. Unless a fashionable woman, she no longer troubles to be pretty or charming, and it is unusual for her to keep herself aucourant of passing events and the questions of to-day, or to give more than an occasional glance at a newspaper.

Though pretty, tall, and well-formed, the Australian (the writer avers) is not graceful. Her feet are seldom small, her hands rarely beautiful. More over, she does not dress well. Her toilette has none of the "chic" of the Parisienne's, little of the sobriety of the Englishwoman's. Overdressed or dowdy she produces the impression of not only having little taste, but no artistic sense of the fitness of things. Stylish and elegant women are to be seen more freqently in Melbourne than elsewhere. Nevertheless, dress is dear to the soul of an Australian, and much is spent on it. Down in the lowest social grades it plays an important part. The Australian hugs the idea of equality, and, believing in uniformity of dress as the visible sign of equality, often sacrifices actual comfort to obtain fashionable clothing. An Australian family makes a brave show on holiadys. There may be bare feet and rags in the house, but there are cheap feathers and gloves in the street. Here the vanity of the race peeps out and hatred of apparent social distinctions for vanity is stronger in the Australian woman than ambition, just as indolence is more inherent than energy. She is clever but not intellectual, accomplished oftener than highly educated. To be able to play the piano is regarded as a sort of cachet of distinction, not to play it is a lamentable sign of neglected education. Tact is natural to her, also a quick sense of perception. With the ready ease wherewith a troutlet changes its colour into harmony with that of its surroundings she adapts herself to circumstances, catches the cue of her entourage, and continues to produce a favourable impression. With a cheerful disposition and mercurial temperament, the serious side of life scarcely appeals to her. Foreseeing not that to sow the wind is to reap the whirlwind, she exacts neither obedience nor due reverence from her children, and without being specially religious leaves the responsibility of their future very much to Providence. Thus, some of the finest feelings that bind the human race together become destroyed, and a spurious sort of independence loosens family ties in Australian households. Though hardly capable of strong feeling and deep, passionate attachment, the Australian is affectionate, and in manner hospitable, friendly, and sometimes sympathetic. Strangers to-day, to-morrow you are intimately acquainted. In friendship there is no tentative stage, but a plunge in medias res. By her speech the Australian betrays her origin. Bay is pronounced bai; say, sai. Sometimes there is a nasal sound in the voice. Often there is slang on her lips, not the slang of society merely, but of the stock yard, the camp fire, and the stable. It may be heard in the drawing rooms of society, for polished manners are not found as a matter of course in prominent places. Here men and women are shaken like dice in a box; chance decides the throw. Culture and refinement may dwell in the humblest homes and the veriest plebeianism amidst luxury. Australia is the land of many grotesque contrasts and some unique social surprises.

"WHAT IS THE LUMINIFEROUS ETHER?"

A FEW days ago Sir Gabriel Stokes, Bart., F.R.S., who now occupies Sir Issac Newton's Professorial Chair at Cambridge University, gave the results of his investigations on this subject, which he, as a man of Science, has made his speciality; the occasion chosen was the annual meeting of the Victoria Institute (at London, England), of which he is President. Sir G. Gabriel Stokes was supported by his Excellency the United States Ambassador to England, and large number of Home, Foreign, and Colonial members. Although the Hall was densely crowded in every part, yet many letters of regret at not being able to be present were read from others, among these the Duke of Argyll, Westminster, Fife, and special communications were also received from Lord Halsbury, Vice-President, and Lord Kelvin, the President of the Royal Society. The report for the year was read by Captain Burnaby, the Honorary Secretary, and showed that the Home, Colonial, and American members now numbered 1,450. The Society's scientific work had tended to bring about a truer appreciation of the results of scientific inquiry, and to show that there is an absence of real opposition between Science and Revelation. Sir Gabriel then described the Luminiferous Ether which had been termed a medium whose vibrations are supposed to cause light, pervades all space, is imponderable and infinitely elastic. He explained the results of the investigations of Home and Foreign men of Science into the nature of that substance, and said that it was quite conceivable that further great discoveries might be made as regards it. What its nature was we could only assume; for instance, the results of modern astronomical calculation had shown that light travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, would take four years say, to go from the nearest star to the earth; now as we saw the fixed stars there must be some link of connection between us and them. There were two theories of light; according to one, light was a substance darted forth from the luminous body, according to the other it was a state of change taking place, propagated by a medium intervening between that body and the observer. Sir Isaac Newton held that there must be such a medium, either material or immaterial, but the question arose how far did it extend; was it infinite like space? Science could give no answer; if it were limited what was outside it? Was there another system subject to the same or different laws? If there be then, according to the phenomena open to our investigation there can be no communication therewith. But the properties of Eather are no less remarkable than its extent, the question whether it gravitates towards ponderable matter, science cannot answer, but if it be connected with gravitation, it cannot be imponderable. Sir Gabriel then referred to the undulatory theory of sound, and to his own suggestion to Faraday, forty years ago, in regard to the possibility of the electricity having an undulatory motion somewhat similar to that of light. Since then Clark Maxwell had shown that the velocity of light agrees with that of electricity, and Hertz had shown that the one exhibits some phenomena of the other.

At the conclusion of the Address, His Excellency the Hon. T. F. Bayard, the united States Ambassador to England, as a member of the Institute, moved, and Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., seconded a vote of thanks

WRITERS AND READERS.

A RICH and valuable collection of Irish folk-stories has been lately obtained by Mr. William Larminie, an Irish poet, and a portion of it will be shortly published by Mr. Elliot Stock. Most of the tales have been collected in the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Donegal. Mr. Larminie, who contributed two stories to Dr. Hyde's collection, has taken down the tales phonetically, so that he is able to give them in the actual words of the tellers.

The Earl of Dunmore's account of his adventures in the Pamirs, illustrated with numerous sketches by himself, will be published early in the autumn by Mr. Murray. The other week, it may be remembered, the traveller addressed the members of the Royal Geographical Society, giving an account of his tour through India, over the Himalayas and the Pamirs, being nearly twelve months on horseback. Particular interest will be attached to the author's description of "Marco Polo's Sheep," of which he was fortunate enough to secure four. These have seldom been seen, much less shot, by Europeans, the most notable English sportsmen who have killed them being Messrs. St. George Littledale, Reginald Beach, and Lennard. The Earl of Dunmore's trophies are being stuffed by Messrs. Rowland Ward. One of the sheep's heads has been presented to the Prince of Wales, and others have gone to the Duke of Athole and Lord Lovett.

Reviewing Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new book, "New Inventions" (Macmillan), the "Times" says:—Although the stories range over widely varying topics the keynote of a goodly portion is Mr. Rudyard Kipling's characteristic admiration for the man of action and his contempt for the "pantoufiard." He is amazed at his country's greatness; but for that greatness, he holds, we have to thank the strong breed of men who unobtrusively serve Britain in distant regions of the globe, and not the clatterers and cavillers at home who do their best to make firm government impossible. The feeling is forcibly illustrated by "One view of the Question," an epistle, dated from "the Northbrook Club in the town of London," wherein Shafiz Ullah Khan, orderly to his Highness Rao Sahib, Rajah of the Native State of Jagesur, writes to his friend the Rajah's Minister, his observations upon British society and politics. As may be imagined, they are far from flattering. Deep is the soldier's contempt for the proletariat, the shrill women, and the effeminate men who have the power over India:—"Thou wilt say, 'Why speak continually of women and fools?' I answer by God, the fashioner of the heart, the fools sit among the six hundred, and the women's way their councils. Hast thou forgotten when the order came across the seas that rotted out the armies of the English with us, so that soldiers fell sick by the hundred where but ten had sickened before? That was the work of not more than twenty of the men and some fifty of the barren women. I have seen three or four of them, male and female, and they triumph openly, in the name of their God, because three regiments of the white troops are not. . . . Thus, my brother, it seems to my heart, which has almost burst in the consideration of these matters. The Bengalis and the beggar-taught boys know well that the sahibs' power to govern comes neither from the Viceroy nor the head of the army, but from the hands of the six hundred in this town, and peculiarly those who talk most. They will therefore yearly address themselves more and more to that protection, and working on the green-sickness of the land, as has ever been their custom, will in time cause, through the perpetually instigated interference of the six hundred, the hand of the Indian Government to become inoperative, so that no measure nor order may be carried through without clamour and argument on their part; for that is the delight of the English at this hour."

Another fine-art work on the colossal scale is in course of preparation in Paris. It consists of a series of the finest examples of the old master-etchers, reproduced and published by Mons. Amand-Durand, with text by M. Georges Duplessis, Keeper of the Prints in the Bibliotheque Nationale. The work will be divided into forty parts of ten plates each, or ten volumes, of four parts each, and among the engravers who will be dealt with are Mark Antony, Rembrandt, Martin Schongauer, Albert Durer, Mantegna, Ruysdael, Von Ostade, Lucas Van Leyden, Van Dyck, Paul Potter, Claude Lorraine, and others. These men were alike distinguished as painters and etchers, but it is their skill in the latter respect with which M. Durand will be concerned.

Among "writers and readers" the most devoted is certainly the journalist, and among journalists hardly anybody writes and reads more than Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. He is therefore peculiarly fitted for consideration in this column, and we would add our congratulations to those so conspicuously given him after dinner at Willis's Rooms, in commemoration of his twenty-six years of active journalism. He began, as he told his distinguished hosts, at the very bottom of the ladder, and he has worked his way to within sight of the top by ceaseless diligence, a remarkably sympathetic insight into the popular feelings of the time, and a natural gift of fertile imagination, which excels even that which is the traditional gift of his countrymen. And no more striking proof of his ability as a journalist—even a more convincing one than the compliment paid by the banquet—could be given than the fact that he has always been a welcome and successful journalist in England through all the ups and downs and ins and outs of the Home Rule fight. Mr. O'Connor's friends cannot wish him anything better than that his future shall be as successful as his past.

Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode will shortly publish in two volumes "Railway Enterprise in the United Kingdom," by Mr. Athol Mayhew. A few of the advanced sheets have reached us, and it appears to be the intention of the author to appeal to both "the student and the general public." Railway books are already many and various, but we are to have in the new work a "connected retrospect" of the rise of the railway system, and indeed the two volumes are to afford a complete compendium which may prove a standard production on the subject. Thus we are brought up to date in regard to underground and overhead lines, and, furthermore, the book will be the official guide to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway and its London extension.

Messrs. Henry and Company make the interesting announcement that they are about to publish the late Sir Richard Burton's very rare version of "The Pentamerone," by Giovanni Battista Basile, who lived in the seventeenth century. This work, after the style of Boccacios "Decamerone," but comprising fifty instead of 100 tales, has never been fully translated by any other English author. The stories were written in Neapolitan, one of the most difficult of dialects, and are remarkable for their grotesquerie. Lady Burton will write a preface for this work, which will be brought out in two expensive editions in two volumes and in one.

A new novel by Mr. Frederick Wicks, who wrote "The Veiled Hand," called "The Broadmoor Patient and the Poor Clerk," is about to be published, illustrated by Mr. A. Morrow, by Messrs. Remington. Felix Carlston, the Broadmoor patient, an egotist, exalted to a condition of mania, regards, says the preface, no interest other than his own wishes, and can conceive of no worthy objection to their fulfilment: John Browser, the embodiment of self-denial, suffers merely because he cannot do other than what he conceives to be right. "The bent of the one leads him to the commission of the foulest crimes, oblivious of moral obligations or consequences: the other suffers extreme anxiety, and even want, through an exaggerated sense of his obligations and of his responsibility for the consequences of his fiduciary acts." A nice psychological contrast!

In our issue of July 7, writes the "Chronicle," we gave some particulars of a poem by Goldsmith entitled "The Fair Thief," which, it was supposed, had not been published in any edition of Goldsmith's works or noticed by any of his biographers. A correspondent of the "Glasgow Evening News" writes that the same poem, with some verbal differences, was published in 1833 in "Lessons in Reading and Spelling," by one William Scott. Of course this does not affect our contention that the poem has not been published in any edition of Goldsmith's works, and that it has escaped the notice of all his biographers. It would, however, be interesting to know how the differences in the two versions arose. They are very slight, such as "Little Kitt" for the "Chloe of the "Chronicle" version; "Stole all the softness ether pours, for Stole all the sweetness æther sheds, and "On primrose buds in vernal showers instead of "In primrose banks or violet beds. The following are the opening lines of the poem as quoted by the "Glasgow Evening News":—

I tell, with equal truth and grief,
That little Kitt's an arrant thief.
Before the urchin well could go
She stole the whiteness of the snow.
And more—that whiteness to adorn,
She stole the blushes of the morn;
Stole all the softness ether pours
On primrose buds in vernal showers.

Messrs. Sampson Low are about to publish a novel by Esme Stuart, entitled 'Claudia's Island.'—Mrs. Trench Gascoigne's novel, "A Step Aside," will be issued shortly by Mr. Horace Cox, in three volumes.—Messrs. James Blackwood are preparing for early publication, 'A Man of Mystery,' by Mrs. Harcourt Roe, and 'Lady Glenroy'; or, the Mystery in the Moonlight,' by Mr. George McKeand.—The next volume of Messrs. Chapman and Hall's reissue of Thomas Carlyle's works, the critical miscellaneous essays, will be ready in a few days.—Messrs. G. P. Putnam announce that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's 'The Wilderness Hunter,' with an account of the big game of the United States, will be issued next week.

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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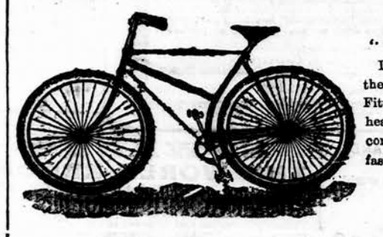

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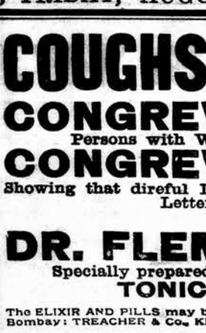
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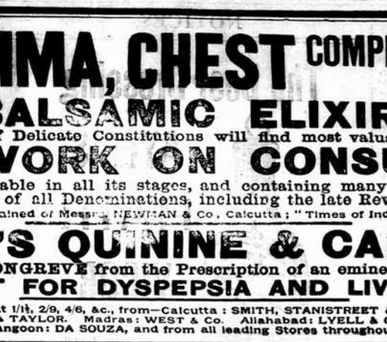
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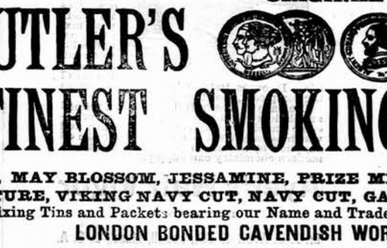
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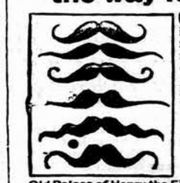
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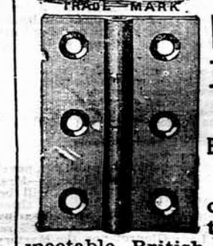
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